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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 207 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

# MIDNIGHT RAIDS BY C. I. D. IN BOMBAY

## *Police Claim They Have Arrested Congress Secretariat Officials*

### HEADQUARTERS WITH SQUAD OF DETECTIVES & PHONE COMPLETE

### *Wilson College Hostel Searched & A Student Arrested*

**Three dramatic raids carried out in quick succession in Bombay on Saturday night under the personal supervision of Khan Bahadur Cowasji Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, culminated in the arrest of a number of men believed to be holding important portfolios in the "Congress Secretariat" and secretly directing the Congress operations in the city.**

***Arrested In Bed***

A small party of police officers raided a building near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, at midnight and awakened the inmates on the second floor. Several rooms were systematically searched and three men were put under arrest while they were in their beds. They are:—

MATAPRASAD SHIVPRASAD MISRA, a young man from U. P. who is supposed to be at the head of Congress affairs in Bombay. He is described as a tall, fair-looking man wearing spectacles.

CHANDRA GOPAL DIXIT, who is believed to be the lieutenant of Mataprasad, and

HIRALAL RADHAKRISHNA SINGHI, a B.Sc., and manager of Rajabahadur Motilal Shivlal Mills, Poona, who was supposed to be sheltering Mataprasad.

***College Hostel Raided***

A little earlier the C.I.D. searched a room on the third floor of the Wilson College Hostel (Mackichan Hall) and arrested a Junior B.A. student named Babubhai Jesbhai Patel. The raid was carried out in the presence of Principal Mackenzie. The student was believed to be closely associated with Mataprasad, his special duty being to appoint successive Emergency Councils.

The third raid was in Maharaja Mansion, Sandhurst Road, where the police raided the house of Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, who was suspected of helping the publicity work of the Congress and bringing out the "Congress Bulletin."

***Congress H. Q. And Detectives Force***

The arrests have revealed to the police that Congress workers, who are spread over the city, receive instructions from a central office which is shifted at regular intervals with a view to keep off the police. The office is credited with a detective agency which is alert and gives warning of approaching police raid. In that event the Head-quarters are hurriedly vacated and a new Congress office started in some obscure part of the city.

The Congress Headquarters near the Globe Cinema was equipped with a telephone recently installed!

### *PETTIGARA PERSONALLY SUPERVISES RAIDS*

Baffling police by moving from place to place for nearly two months and working secretly as the head of the Congress organisation in Bombay. This is said to be the reason for the arrest of a U. P. man named Mataprasad Shivprasad Misra by the Bombay C. I. D. on Saturday.

The police believe that Mataprasad is a friend of Mr. Umashankar Dixit and succeeded Dixit after his arrest in Bombay some weeks ago.

Mataprasad was arrested along with a cousin of Mr. Dixit when the C. I. D. raided a flat on the second floor of Boti Mansion now known as Madhavji Building on Sandhurst Road near Globe Cinema.

PETTIGARA ON THE SPOT.

Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police personally supervised the raid and the party was composed of Inspector Rao Bahadur Mohanji Desai, Superintendent Smith, Sub-Inspectors Kirtikar and Kamat.

At about midnight the party proceeded to the building and an officer was posted at the staircase to see that no one passed out. On the second floor of the building the Khan Bahadur knocked at the door of a flat standing in the name of Hiralal Radhakrishna Singhi a B.Sc. and Manager of the Rajabahadur Motilal mills, Poona.

EVERY ROOM SEARCHED.

The police questioned Hiralal as to the whereabouts of Mataprasad but received no information. The police then searched every room on the second floor and found Mataprasad and Chandra Gopal Dixit sleeping in another room and put them under arrest. The room was equipped with a telephone and it is believed that Mataprasad used to give instructions to his Congress lieutenants by telephone. The telephone was found to have been installed only a week ago.

Hiralal was then put under arrest on the suspicion that he was also connected with the Congress activities and sheltered Mataprasad.

TRAP SET FOR CONGRESS WORKERS.

After the arrests the party left the building but posted plain clothes C. I. D. men in the room where Mataprasad was arrested with instructions that any one visiting the room should be arrested. Four persons who visited the room on Sunday morning were arrested.

### *EIGHT CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED*

—:o:—

***Flag Salutation Sequel***

Eight persons were arrested by the Bombay police on Sunday morning in connection with the monthly flag salutation ceremony convened by the Congress at Bhuleshwar. The demonstrations attracted large crowds.

## HOUSE COLLAPSE NEAR PYDHONI

### Tenants Become Panicky

### SMART RESCUE WORK BY FIRE BRIGADES

A portion of a four storied building in Tava Lane near Pydhoni suddenly collapsed on Sunday noon, and Fire Brigades from different parts of the city had to run to the rescue of the residents who were thrown into panic.

The building, which is owned by a Muslim, was mostly populated by middle-class Muslims, and had for some time past been in a dilapidated condition. The Municipal authorities had served the owner of the building with a notice to vacate it, and the latter in his turn had asked the tenants to leave it. Most of the tenants had done so, but some of them still lingered on.

A SUDDEN COLLAPSE.

On Sunday at about 12 noon the eastern wall of the building suddenly collapsed with a noisy crash and the occupants of the building were thrown into panic. Fortunately no one was injured on account of the collapsing of the wal..

Information was soon communicated to the Pydhoni police and the Fire Brigade. As a result police officers attached to the Pydhoni Police Station and fire engines from Bhuleshwar, Mandvi and Babulla Tank hurried to the spot and helped the occupants of the building to vacate it and leave for places of safety.

A SCARE.

Some of the tenants in their hurry to be away from the danger had left their burning segrees inside the rooms, and the smoke coming out from the building gave rise to the scare that the building was on fire. It was, however, soon ascertained that it was only smoke from lre-paus. The "fire" was put out by the Fire Brigade men present on the scene.

The building is now completely vacated.

## ALLEGED DOUBLE MURDER NEAR CHINDWARA

—:o:—

### Taxi Driver And Cleaner Found Dead

NAGPUR, August 28.

News has been received here of an alleged double murder near Chindwara. It is reported that two young men engaged a taxi at midday on the 26th August, and were driven by one Ratan to Chindwara. One of them is alleged to have carried a gun. A grazer boy heard five shots at a spot in the jungle near Silwan Garden at 8 o'clock that night.

Later a taxi driver discovered Ratan's taxi lying near the road and the cleaner lying dead at a distance of fifty yards from it, while Ratan's body was found inside the car with bullet wounds on his body and two other wounds on the body. The police are investigating.—A.P.

## BOTH PARTIES ADAMANT

### Lancashire Dispute

### NOT A UNIVERSAL STRIKE

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Beginning at noon to-day of the strike of 200,000 cotton weavers in Lancashire against the reduction of wages and for reinstatement of earlier strikers finds both sides being firmly persuaded that they are right.

Mr. Grey, Chairman of the Cotton Spinners' Association declared that employers had gone as far as they could on the reinstatement question. Strike was inevitable and they proposed to make no move in the matter.

Mr. Duxbury, President of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation declared that had employers taken the usual course of putting an application to the Federation for reduction of wages instead of abrogating the agreements, the present position would never have arisen.

NOT A UNIVERSAL STRIKE?

The strike will not be universal as operatives in Radcliffe district where there are 3,000 looms will be working as usual on Monday because the local Textile Federation considers that employers are paying "proper wages."

The Operative Spinners' Amalgamation meeting at Manchester this afternoon decided to hold ballot among the members on the proposed wage cuts within next ten days.—Reuter's Special.

## LOAN CONVERSION

### Italy To Follow British Example

LONDON, August 28.

Rome.—The possibility of Italy following Britain's example regarding the conversion of debt is suggested by an announcement that the Bank of Italy has agreed to cut interest on sight deposits from 4 to 2 per cent. and on other deposits from 5 to 4 per cent, from October 1.

The object of the reduction, which is made at the request of the new Finance Minister, is to divert money from Banks to Government loans which are quoted at surprisingly low levels.—Reuter's Special.

## Their Biggest "Achievement" At Ottawa

### Reduction Of Tariffs By Australia & Canada

### BALDWIN'S BROADCAST SPEECH

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The failure of the Ottawa Conference would have meant the end of all movement for freer trade within the Empire. It would have reduced our influence to a vanishing point at the forthcoming world conference and militated gravely against the success of that Conference, said Mr. Baldwin broadcasting last night.

"The agreements made between the various Dominions and Colonies would help Colonies materially and react most favourably on our trade with them. The Conference has more than fulfilled our hopes."

NO SPIRIT OF BARGAIN.

"The great fact that stands out is that the Conference has succeeded in agreeing on the revised trade policy which brings into effect a genuine reciprocity over an enormous area. No one in the Dominions or at home can say that he has had the best of the bargain. The question of bargaining did not enter our minds." The biggest achievement of all was the declaration made by Canada and Australia of the willingness to reduce their tariffs and allow British manufacturers to compete fairly in their markets.—Reuter.

### *India, Ireland And Ottawa In Cabinet*

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A five-hour Cabinet meeting at which the results of Ottawa Conference were discussed excited the interest of a large crowd which gathered in Downing Street throughout the day. The meeting which adjourned at 1 p.m. was resumed at 2-45 p.m. and concluded at 6 p.m.

It is understood that after receiving reports of proceedings at Ottawa the Cabinet discussed Parliamentary procedure necessary to deal with the questions raised Pending settlement of certain points no decision is yet reached as to whether Parliament should be summoned before the end of October. Although there have been rumours of disagreements in the Cabinet, it is understood that to-day's proceedings were of a most harmonious character. In addition to Ottawa the question of India is said to have been considered.

It is also understood that there have been developments with regard to Ireland.—Reuter.

## 2 Thousand Delegates Attend Anti-War Congress

### ALL EYES ON PATEL

### Henri Barbusse On Prevention Of Murder Of Civilization

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Two-thousand delegates from all over world vociferously sang "International' at the opening of the International Anti-War Congress here to-day. The delegates include 80 Britons comprising representatives of the Labour Party, Trade Unions and "No More War" movement. The strongest contingent came from France and included the famous novelist Henri Barbusse who in the absence of his confrere M. Romain Rolland opened the Congress. Five hundred Germans and 38 Americans were also present but Soviet Russia was unrepresented as their delegates were refused 'visas' for entry into Holland.

INTEREST IN MR. PATEL.

The delegate who attracted the greatest interest was Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly who was quickly surrounded by photographers.

M. Barbusse in his opening speech urged the prevention of the "coming world war" which he said would 'murder civilisation."

The Congress will consider the proposal to create International Board at Paris to conduct strong agitation for this purpose.—Reuter.

## *Refuse To Accept "Bad Bargain"*

### BUT MEET AT "SWADESHI" ROUND TABLE

### CHAGLA ON COMMUNAL AWARD

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" regarding the Communal Award, Mr. Chagla said:—

The faith of the Nationalist is justified in the almost universal condemnation with which the Premier's award communal question has been received Even those who have had a good word to say for it have said it apologetically, and, as it were *sotto voce*. But I am afraid that the line of attack adopted by some of the critics has been neither well-considered nor very tactful.

GRAVAMEN OF THE CHARGE.

One of the main points on which the so-called award has been attacked is the settlement of the Punjab question. Both the Hindus and Sikhs are up in arms against the Muslims obtaining a majority in the Provincial Legislature. It would be most unfortunate to give an impression to the Mussulmans that the Hindus and Sikhs have no confidence in or object to being governed by a Muslim majority in the Punjab. As a matter of fact under the Nehru Report or the Congress Resolution the Mussulmans were assured a more certain and a more effective majority. The gravamen, really, of the charge is that this majority should be elected through separate electorates with consequences that are extremely undemocratic and anti-national. If the Mussalmans with their majority form a government it will be in no way responsible to the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab, or the latter, being shut in into an electorate of their own, can never exercise their vote in favour of or against the party in power. At a general election, therefore, the Mussalmans in their separate electorates, will decide which members of their community will go into the Council. These members will decide which of them will form the Government. For all the good that the Hindus and Sikhs can do they might as well retire from the Legislature and even from the Province.

POSITION IN BOMBAY.

What is true of the Punjab is also true, mutatis mutandis, of the other Provinces where the Mussalmans are in a minority. In Bombay, for instance, the Mussalmans shut away in their long-cherished separate electorates will in no way be able to control or influence the powerful Hindu Majority which will be in power. Further separate electorates tend to form parties on communal lines. A minority is hopelessly lost unless the cleavage of parties is on economical or political basis.

I also regret that there should be such furious agitation against the separation of Sindh. Nationalists ought to respect the principle of self-determination. And Hindus ought to make clear that they would willingly submit to a Muslim majority in Sindh, even as the Mussalmans are prepared all over the country to be ruled by Hindu majorities. The Congress resolution says: "Sindh shall be constituted into a separate Province, provided that the people of Sindh are prepared to bear the financial burden of the separated province." What ways and means should be devised whereby the people can take up that burden is for the people of Sindh to say.

INEPT COUNSELS.

I entirely disagree with Sir Chimanlal. Sir Ali Imam and Sir Tej Bahadur when they say: "Accept the award for what it is worth and carry on with the work of constitutional advance." Sir Tej does not want us to challenge the good faith of Mr. MacDonald. Then I am afraid I must deplore the lack of logical faculty in one so eminent as the British Premier. What would you think of an arbitrator before whom, say, X and Y appear, and the arbitrator says: I think the claim of X is unjustifiable in principle, but because he is so insistent I must allow it. If you look at the covering letter of Mr. MacDonald this is exactly what he says. Separate Electorates are vicious, and bad for the country. But the Mussalmans are so determined to have them—that they must get them. Not only that. I will extend separate electorates, bad as they are, out of the generosity of my heart even to sections and communities who have never asked for them. On this alone will any impartial tribunal in the world set aside this award for an error patent on the face of the record, or perhaps for legal misconduct on the part of the arbitrator.

WANTED POSITIVE EFFORT.

But if we are clear in our mind that we cannot build our constitutional structure on the shifting sands of this award, we must discover some stable foundation on which the edifice of the future should be reared. To say, as Tagore says, ignore the award, is merely a gesture of negation. We need something more positive than that. To my mind the award affords us a splendid and unique opportunity to close in our ranks and devise a settlement which will be acceptable to all the parties. If we allow it to be an apple of discord and let ourselves be dragged into mutual recriminations then we are lost.

THREE MAIN PARTIES.

Roughly speaking, on the communal question there are three main parties in India. The Muslim Communalists, the Hindu Communalists, and the Nationalists. The former think of the future in terms of the domination of one community or the other. The latter wish the nation to be above the castes and creeds that go to constitute it. All three parties are dissatisfied by the award. The Muslim Communalists, for whose benefit the award was supposed to be primarily intended, have realised that the only party that has really benefited under it is the European Commercial community. Their disagreement with the Hindus have made it possible for the third party to postpone all real transfer of power. It would not be very difficult to convince them now that they have backed the wrong horse. The point has to be emphasised over and over again that their community would have stood to benefit much more under a National settlement than under a decision externally superimposed. It is still not too late for them to open negotiations and confront England with a united demand.

SUGGESTION TO LIBERALS.

Who is to take the lead in this matter? The Congress is unfortunately 'hors de combat' at present. But there is another party, which, whatever its other lapses and delinquencies might have been, has, true to the traditions of Gokhale and Pherozeshah, always taken a sane view of the communal question. This is the opportunity for the Liberals. Instead of looking beyond the seas, and yearning for learned discussions and unending debates in Whitehall, let them turn their thoughts to a Swadeshi Round Table Conference. Any settlement which they might bring about, which, while it may safeguard the just rights and interests of the minorities, will preserve the integrity and solidarity of the nation, will be acclaimed by the country. If the Liberals go to England without such a settlement they will be merely pursuing the will-o-the-wisp of constitutional progress. It will always elude them and might even lead them into a morass from which it will take years to extricate the country.

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TENDERS in sealed covers will be received by the Port Officer, Mangalore, up to 15th September, 1932, for the sale of 350 tons Aminidivi and 250 tons Laccadivi Islands coir. Each tender should accompany an earnest of Rs. 4 per ton. Less than 250 tons will not be considered.

Further particulars can be had from the PORT OFFICER.
5398

#### Morvi Railway

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores and Stationery for the calendar year 1933, will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 5-30 P.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th October, 1932.

2. Tender form along with the schedules can be had from the Stores Superintendent, on payment of Rs. 3 for Stores and Re. 1 for Stationery per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 200 for Stores and Rs. 100 for Stationery tender, must accompany each tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores or "Tender for Stationery" as the case may be.

Stores Superintendent's Office.

Morvi, dated 21-8-1932.
5416.

### Legal Notices.

#### In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAFFERJI RAJBHAI, alias JAFFARJI RAJBHOY alias JAFFERJI RAJBHOY alias JAFERJI RAJBHOY, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, doing business in Boots and Shoes and residing at Fool Gully, Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

FIDAHUSSEIN JAFFERJI RAJBHAI also of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, doing business in Boots and Shoes at Carnac Road, residing at Vapra Chawl, 3rd Floor, Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine-hundred and thirty-two and in the Twenty-third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master

E. FAHEY.

The 17th day of August, 1932.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO. Petitioner's Attorneys.
5431


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IN

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| * Tokiwa Maru | 6972 | 31 Aug. | 4 Sept |
| Hakozaki Maru | 10500 | ..... | @ 5 Sept. |
| x Iyo ,, | 5962 | 29 Aug. | 13 Sept. |
| * Shin-i Maru | 3812 | 2 Sept. | ..... |
| Terukuni Maru | 12000 | ..... | @17 Sept |
| *Tokushima Maru | 5976 | 18 Sept. | 30 Sept. |
| Hakusan Maru | 10500 | ..... | @ 3 Oct. |
| x Kaga Maru | 5860 | 30 Sept. | 14 Oct. |

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yasukuni Maru | 12000 | 12 Sept. | 29 Sept. |
| Hakone Maru | 10500 | 28 Sept. | 15 Oct. |

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|---|---|---|
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| Second ... | 22 | 30 |
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'Phone No. 20279.
Telegram "YUSEN".

(Continued from Column 7)

Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Hongkong:—52 bags fish mows R. Dhanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 27.

S.S. Alipore, agents M. M. and Co., from Osaka:—143 drms. paint; 1200 cases glass ware; 83 cases rubber goods; 80 cases silk yarn; 106 cases cotton goods; 30 cases cotton shirting; 94 cases cotton yarn; 185 cases cotton shirting; 77 cases rayon yarn; 105 cases enamelware; 45 cases amorces; 102 cases canvas shoes; 110 cases cycle fittings; 70 cases celluloid goods; 60 cases cotton and art silk shirting.

From Kobe 30 cases canvas shoes; 155 cases cotton piece goods; 100 cases cotton flannel; 34 cases cotton jeans; 24 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 95 cases rayon goods; 470 cases glass ware; 97 cases silk goods; 100 cases cotton shirting; 85 cases cycle parts 60 cases cotton and art. silk shirting.

From Nagoya:—95 cases cotton shirting; 1250 cases proselain ware.

From Shanghai:—2020 cases green tea; 50 bales cotton yarn; 44 bales raw silk; 10 bales silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—360 bags sugar candy; 355 cases fire crackers; 50 bags green beans; 56 rolls matting; 29 cases cotton goods.

From Canton:—1233 bags cassia.

From Singapore 1275 bags sago flour; 387 bags rattons; 586 pcs. planks; 19 bags copper; 23 bdle. copper wax.

From Penang:—100 nags tin; 448 bags sago pearl.

From Colombo:—28 bales mattress fibre; 231 cks. tallow.

S.S. Hatipara, agents, M. M. and Co., from Rangoon:—30588 bags rice; 43748 pcs. teak scantlings; 25 pcs. teak posts; 588 pcs. teak boards; 105 pcs. teak sparrs; 38 pcs. teak sleepers; 168 bags chola; 30 bags beans; 300 bars pig lead.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

August 27.

Varela, Brady, Busrah.
Lanterfels Juger Marmagoa.
Sumatra, Luvagum, Java.
Durenda Blencon, London.
City of Barcelona, Hill Karachi.
Garbeta, Toreson, Calcutta.
Foylebank Newton, New York

DEPARTURES.

August 28.

Maur, Svenson, Bangkok.
Masibmpur, Sharman, Rangoon
Celebes Maru Taniguchi, Karachi.

LOADING.

August 27.

Steamer Fylebank for New York
Steamer Vinston for Hamburg.
Steamer Cariguino for Trieste.

S.S. Foylebank:—The F. F Campbell Coy.'s steamer for Foylebank, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Lauterfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd., steamer Lanterfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Marmagoa with a general cargo.

S.S. Sumatra:—The M. Italiana steamer Sumatra, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Durenda:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Durenda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Barcelona:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Barcelona, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Garbeta:—The B. I. S N. Coy.'s steamer Garbeta, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Maur, sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S.S. Masimpur:—The B. I. S. O. Coy.'s steamer Masimpur, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Celebes Maru:—The O. S K. steamer Celebes Maru, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 27.

1 India 4077, Java 27|8, L Triestino.
4 Celebes Maru 4262, Karachi, 29|8, O. S. Kaisha.
5 Lanterfels 3849, N.F. N.F. L. Edwards, Ltd.
7 Durenda 4450, N.F. N F. M. M. and Co.
12 Wildenfels 3794, Antwerp 31|8, L Edwards Ltd
15 Karanja, 4646, Bhavnagar, 28|8, M. M. and Co.
16 Alipore, 3241, Japan 3|9 M. M. and Co.

### VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893, P Gulf 31|8, M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busrah, 1-9. M. M. and Co.
7 Garbaetla, 3201, Karachi, 28-8 M. M. and Co.
8 Gairsoppa, 3,227, Tuticorin, 28|8, M. M. and Co.
10-11 Foylebank, 3455 Colombo, 30-8 F.F. Campbell and Co.
12-13 Gazana 3191, Calcutta 3-9 M. M. and Co.
16 Laxmi 124. N. F. N.F. National S. S. Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jalaputra 3113, Rangoon, N F Scindia S N Co.
C|R Maur 649, Bangkok, 28|8 F F Campbell & Co.
D|E Hatipara 4893, N. F. N. F. M. M. and Co.
F Ellora 2567, N F N F M M & Co.
G Sophie Marie 560, M|C 28|8, M S N Co.
K Vasna 2043, N. F. N. F. M. M. and Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Madavia 1/9, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 1/9 P & O S N Co.
Naldera, 8/9 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 115/9 P & O S N Co.
Bangalore 16/9, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 22/9 P & O S N Co.
Behar 23/9 P & O S N Co.
Mongolia 29/9 P & O S N Co.
Mantua 30/9 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Nowshera, 11/9 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 29|8 G. T. Co
C|Bagdad 28|8, K N Co.
Tarantia 13|9 G. T. Co.
C/o Raubaix 19/9 K N Co.
C/o Cairo 27/9 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Drochenfels 29|8 L. Edwards Ltd.
Djambi 6/9 L Edwards Ltd.
Birkenfels 16/9, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 27/9 L Edwards Ltd

FROM NEW YORK.

C|Dunkirk 30|8, F. F. Campbell Co.
President Pierce 8/9 F F Campbell & Co.
President Monroe 19/9 F F Campbell & Co.
C|Birmingham 19|9, F F Campbell & Co.
C|Harvard 14|10, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Iyo Maru, 30-8 N Y Kaisha.
Shini Maru 2/9 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 8/9 O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru 23/9 O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 8/10 O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 16/9, P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 18/9 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 23/9 P & O S N Co.

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 3|9 P and O S N Co.
Chitral 1719 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 10/9 M M & Co.
Kenya 24/9 M M & Co.

### STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C|Barcelona, K N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda, M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lauterfels, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Weldenfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS

Alipore P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, M. Italina.

FOR BUSRAH

Bandra, M. M. and Co.
Varela M. M. and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N F F F Campbell Co.

FOR RANGOON

Nerbudda. M M & Co.
Pasha T. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipara, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Alipore 25-8-32.
S.S. President Hayes 26-8-32.
S. S. Nalgora 25-8-32
S.S. Sophiemarie 26-8-32
S.S. Irrawadi 26-8-32
S.S. Bandra 26-8-32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 27.

S.S. Rawalpindi for London:—58 bales animal skin H. A. Aminoff; 64 bales animal skin A. W G. Huseinjadah; 6 bales animal skin H. Azizulla; 4 bales animal skin N. Azibulla.

S.S. Wildenfels for Passages:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros

For Ratterdom:—55 bales cottonseed Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—275 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd; 41 bales cotton fly Textile Products, Ltd; 25 drms. castor oil Swastika Oil Mill.

S.S. Vinstra for Gothenburg:—16 bales cotton thread waste Textile Products Ltd.; 137 bales cotton thread waste M. Chandulal and Co.

S.S. Lanterfels for Hamburg: 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 2763 bags bajree S. M. Rajgore and Co.; 700 bales groundnut oil cakes M. Hoosein and Sons; 117 bags myrabollam K. Trikamji.

For Copenhegan:—685 bags poppy seed S. M. Rajgore and Co.

For Bremen:—60 bales cotton fly M. Narattamdas and Co.

For Antwerp:—25 bales cotton fly M. Narattamdas and Co.

S.S. Durenda for Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For London:—117 pkts. silver dust V. G. Sonawala; 700 bags linseed oil cakes M. Bhuta and Co.; 735 bags mowra meal B. Ardeshir and Co.

For Hull:—2672 bags castor seed R. Ratilal and Co.; 2716 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—880 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings, Ltd., 1000 tons manganese ore Grindlay and Co.

For Antwerp:—1203 bags linseed oil cakes New Mofussil and Co.

For Middlesbro:—500 tons manganese ore J. Finlay and Co.

S.S. Carignano for Venice:—55 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw M. Chandulal and Co.; 150 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly M. Chandulal and Co.; 110 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 30 bags gum olibanum E. Valimahomed.

For Piraens:—24 cases gum olibanum E. Valimahomed and Co.

City of Barcelona for Liverpool:—32 bales wool raw G. Trading Co.; 82 bales cotton thread waste Thos. Cook and Son; 1400 bags linseed oil cakes Cox and Kings, Ltd.

S.S. Sumatra for Marseilles:—1358 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton fly B. Karsondas and Co.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—800 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 83 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.

Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw

(Continued in column 6).

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# SIKHS STAND FOR UNDILUTED NATIONALISM

## Presidential Address At Malwa Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

MOGA, August 27.

Presiding over a special conference of Sikhs of Malwa (Lower Punjab) held here on the 27th instant, Giani Sher Singh a prominent leader of the Sikhs, said that Sikhs stood for undiluted nationalism and were prepared to sacrifice their interests, if communalism, in every shape or form, was altogether removed from the Indian body politics. He exhorted the Sikhs to take a vow to use Swadeshi articles only. The following are the extracts from the presidential address:—

"It is no denying the fact that the death knell of the political life of the Panth has been tolled. It is also true that on such like junctures the Malwa has never hesitated to stand shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the community Ever since the inception of Sikhism, love and sacrifices has been a watchword with the Malvaies. Chivillary has been exhibited by the Malwa Sikhs in all the battle fields whether in India or abroad.

THE POSITION OF SIKHS.

"I have already referred ...at the Panth is about to ... a grave danger and may relate that danger in the words of Prof. Abdul Majid, who is one of the working members of the Nationalist Muslim Party. He in the course of a statement to the press says:—

"The Premier has given separate electorates to Mahomedans and Europeans practically for eternity, as even in 1944 the question in all probability will not be referred to the electors, but to elected members, who left to themselves will never vote for joint electorates. In the Punjab out of 175 seats, Muslims are sure to capture at least 90. One Anglo-Indian and one European will always vote wih them, and this will happen under the separate electorates which plainly means that the Hindus and Sikhs will have no voice whatsoever in the choice of their Masters. In Bengal Muslims can invariably depend on the support of Europeans and thus secure a majority of over 60 per cent. for all practical purposes, though technically they have been allotted about 48.5 per cent seats.

"The position of the Sikhs is even worse than that of the Hindus. The strength of the Hindus in the centre is quite evident together with a clear majority in many provincial legislatures, but the Sikhs have no other place in the world excepting the Punjab. The Punjab is not only the home of the Sikhs, but is the birth place of their religion and culture and is, therefore, a holy land for them. So this injustice meted out to the Sikh community amounts to a death signal of their political life.

"The total land revenue of the Punjab is Rs. 4,43,86,977 out of which Sikh's share is Rs. 1,16,59,208 which comes to 26.26 per cent Apart from this water tax be added to it, the share of the Sikhs reaches about 40 per cent. The most part of the Excise Revenue also goes from the pockets of the Sikhs. Though we are not proud of this, but my object is o explain as to who subscribes more to the Provincial finances. I am at a loss to understand as to why so much hue and cry is raised to secure representation on population basis while the above fact is altogether ignored.

"In the Provinces where Muslims are in a minority, they have been given heavy and substantial weightage. Where the Muslims have been given so many concessions and previlleges, the rights of the Sikhs have been tremoled down.

MUSLIM RAJ IN PUNJAB.

"In the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Behar and Orissa and Madras Muslim population is less than 20 per cent, but in the communal award they get in C. P. about three times, Behar and Orissa and U. P. more than double, and Madras about double their population. Following the same formula the Sikhs should have at least 26 per cent. representation.

"The total population in the Punjab is 2,35,80,852 out of which Muslims are 1,33,32,460. (This includes the population of Trans-border Pathans and Kashmiris, who come to the Punjab for seasonal work and also includes a large number of beggars and wandering tribes. None of these has any connection, whatsoever, with the Provincial affairs.) Hindus are 6328583; Sikhs are 5034-144; Europeans are 19,106; Anglo-Indians are 2,995; Indian Christians are 3 92,144 and others are 1,41,415. The percentage of Muslim population is 55.54. (Out of this atleast 5 per cent. have nothing to do with genuine popupulation); Hindus as about 27 per cent., and Sikh is 13 per cent. Total seats alloted are 175. Muslims 86; General seats (Hindus and others 43; Sikhs 32. Europeans 1; Anglo-Indians 1: Indian Christians 2. Commerce and Industry 1; University 1; Landholders including 1 Tamandar seat. 5. Labour 3; (Tamandar electors are only 10 in number who are all Muslims. The number of land-holder electors is 3457 of which Muslims are 1740 that is more than a half. The labour class is predominantly Mahomedan. It is. therefore, evidennt. that one Tamandar and two land-holder's seats out of 4 and 2 labourt out of 3 are sure Muslim seats. It is just possible that Sikhs may capture 1 seat out of land-holders). The Provincial Council will. therefore be constituted as under:—Muslims 91. equal to 52 per cent: Sikhs 33 equal to 18.85 per cent.: and the Hindus 47 equal to less than 27 per cent.

A FLIMSY ARGUMENT

"A flimsy argument of not reducing a majority into a minority is being advanced to minimise and undermine the just claims of the Sikhs. If there be only two principle communities in the Punjab than this argument could have a little weight. But here in the Punjab there are three of them. We have absolutely no objection in the formation of a Muslim majority group in the Punjab Council as compared with Hindu and Sikh groups taken separately. But the insistance of one single community to form a majority against both the major communities combined is far from being understood. The Punjab Muslims have gone even further than this in persisting upon forming a majority against all communities combined. They also argue that when Hindus form majority in so many other provinces than why Mahomedans should be deprived of their majority in the Punjab and Bengal. The reply is quite simple. The United Provinces Hindus have never claimed reservation of majority seats and a system of separate electorates. They have always stood for joint electorates with no reservations.

"In the N. W. F. P. the Muslims form such an overwhelming majority that even after giving liberal concessions to the minorities, they remain in a majority to which no one objects. And similar is the case of Hindus in the Provinces like U. P. and C. P. In the Punjab the Muslims enjoy a small majority which can not remain a majority after giving due weightage to the Sikhs.

"Safeguards are always demanded. for protection and the Sikhs demand nothing but protection. The Muslims have nothing to fear for in all circumstances they will be the biggest group in the Punjab Council. They cry for majority, therefore, is to dominate others which is absolutely unreasonable, intolerable and unacceptable.

COMMUNAL DECISION

"In view of the facts stated above the communal decision given by the British Government is wholly unjust, undemocratic, and anti-national. This decision is a death blow to the political life of the Sikhs and I trust that the Panth will fight against this injustice.

"The Sikhs stand for an undiluted nationalism and are prepared to sacrifice their interests if communalism in every shape or form is altogether removed from the Indian body politics. In spite of the fact that the Sikhs are sure to suffer, at least for some time, under such an arrangement, they agree because with the establishment of nationalism in India, I am confident, the germs of communalism will disappear in the course of time. And this is our goal.

"In the end I would like to say a word to my co-religionists that they must obey the instructions given by the Sikh Council of Action or any other body that may be constituted for the purpose. And also every Sikh would take a vow of using Swadeshi which is one of the most effective weapons for achieving our goal."

# PROGRESS OF SCOUT MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY

## Prof. Rao Forwards Report To City Fathers

The following report of the Scout activites of the Bombay Schools Committee for 1931-32 has beeen forwarded to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Prof. V. G. Rao. Chairman of the Schools Committee.

The number of scouts in 1931 were 1,025 as against 1,246 in 1932. Total No. of scouts and cubs in 1931 were 2,068 which increased to 2,917 in 1932.

MORE TROOPS AND PACKS.

The number of Troops and Packs has increased by 32 and the total number of Scouts and Cubs by 849. The increase in the numbers is mostly due to the fact that new Troops and packs were started by newly trained teachers who received Scout training during the year under report. The number of Scoutmasters and Cubmasters stood at 60 and 64 Out of these only 13 are paid an allowance of Rs. 5 for out of pocket expenses while all the rest are doing work in an honorary capacity. About 46 teachers were trained in a Training Camp specially held in April 1931 for training teachers. out of whom 35 have by now started Troops or packs and are working independantly as Scout or Cubmasters.

It will be seen from the statistics given that as suggested by the Provincial Commissioner, efforts were made to increase the Cub Movement in the Municipal Schools and consequently more cubs were enrolled and new Cub-Packs were formed.

THE RALLY.

The Annual Rally of the Municipal Scouts was held on the 6th March 1932 when Mr. Kirpalani Municipal Commissioner presided. All the Troops and Packs had joined the Rally. The Troops and Packs were inspected by the District Commissioner and the Assistant District Commissioner and they were judged for their smartness. Along with the Rally, the Scouts gave a performance of Mass Drill, Legim, Fire Brigade Drill. etc. The chief event which formed part of the programme of the Rally was the Fire Drill About 70 Scouts from 8 Troops took part in it.

The performance was meant to give an idea as to how we should act in case a building catches fire and how we can save the lives of those who are in danger. The Fire Drill exactly corresponded with the work of the Fire Brigade which is on duty.

A large number of leaflets on the aims and objects of Scouting were printed and circulated in Schools to the children and their parents.

MAHIM SHIVAJI PARK.

As a result of the negotiations with the Municipal Commissioner the Municipal Scouts were entrusted with the work of maintaining the Shivaji Park at Mahim. The Scouts and Cubs visited the Park 6 times. About 25 Troops shared in the work and the Park was cleared of all bushes and shrubs. The Municipal Commissioner who visited the Park while the Scouts were working, was pleased with their work.

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# REPUBLICAN PORTUGAL

## Opportunity For Reorganisation

## PRESENT POLITICAL OUTLOOK

The death of King Manoel, without an heir, at a time when the Portuguese Dictatorship is endeavouring to introduce the constitutional reform known as the 'Estado Novo,' offers a remarkable and unexpected opportunity (seeing that Dom Manoel was only 42 years old) for a reorganization of Republican politics, writes the Madrid correspondent of the "Times".

King Manoel represented a Liberal Constitutional Monarchy differing but little theoretically from the doctrines embodied in the Republican Constitution of 1911. The Monarchy fell in 1910 substantially by the fault of those charged with its administration. In the same way, it might be held, the Constitutional Republic came to grief in 1926, when an Army Dictatorship was proclaimed mainly to rescue the country from the weak hands of the party politicians.

PERSONAL AMBITION.

The absence of personal ambition in the leaders of the Portuguese Dictatorship is as striking a fact as the strength of purpose that inspires them. These same traits of modesty and of patriotism were eminently possessed by Dom Manoel, who throughout his long exile never ceased to preach moderation to his followers and to discourage any action that might embarrass the foreign policy of his country, indeed on several occasions he rendered signal service to Portugal, and thereby to the Republic. That the King was not forgotten is evident to-day in the eulogistic notices published by the national Press. The quality of sensitiveness, so Portuguese that it can only be expressed by the word 'saudade,' finds expression in many touching and spontaneous poems. It has, moreover, been permanently recorded in the dignified official announcement made by the Government that King Manoel's wish to repose on Portuguese soil would be granted, "because as the last King of Portugal he belongs to History and to the Portuguese Nation."

When the King's body has been carried up the long hill above the busy streets of Lisbon to the Monastery of Sao Vicente, looking out over the broad Tagus to the sun-bathed lands of Alemtejo, it will repose beside his murdered father and brother in the vault containing glass-topped coffins to which tourists are admitted to gaze on the features of Portuguese monarchs. Then, the last King of Portugal and the Algarves, Rex Fidelissimus, will have rejoined his forebears. His former subjects may well lay aside party rivalries and meditate on the problems of the day. For Portugal has reached a turning point in her destinies.

A GREAT PATRIOT.

King Manoel appears to have left no political testament, but in his long correspondence with his "Logar-Tenentes," always recommending an extremely patriotic line of action, there may be found many indications of a sentiment which, had he been spared longer, might eventually have been embodied in some document. Extracts from this correspondence are now finding their way into the Lisbon newspapers; and, indeed, no greater homage to the King's memory could be paid by the Royalists than the publication of the correspondence in full. Especially in a letter dated from Fulwell Park, August 28, 1920, there is a deep, generous appeal for unity of action and co-operation among all patriots. "Organization and union must be the watchword with one end in view: Portugal ..... We can do nothing else for the good of Portugal. The nation above all."

Reports have reached Portugal that the King in his will leaves the usufruct of his property to his wife, Queen Augusta Victoria, and to his mother, Queen Amelia, but that his fine estate at Vendas Novas is destined to become a national school of agriculture, while his remarkable collection of ancient Portuguese books, among which are some priceless incunabula, is bestowed on the nation.

TURNED DOWN.

It is known that in 1919 King Manoel stoutly resisted the proposals made by the "Integrists" to pool the resources of the two Monarchist branches by accepting Dom Duarte Nuno, the absolutist Pretender, as his heir. He alleged then that he could not surrender prerogatives invested in him by the Cortes of the nation. Now dath has cut the bond. What are the Liberal Monarchists to do? 'Diario de Noticias,' the prominent Lisbon newspaper, recently suggested that King Manoel, who over and above his lost position as King had shown himself by qualities of heart and intelligence to be a great Portuguese, could leave no greater legacy to his country than the party, now leaderless and heirless. The 'Estado Novo' requires the support of all patriots.

The organization of the Monarchist cause in Portugal, which will have to take momentous decisions, has as its supreme chief the "Logor-Tenente," Privy Councillor Count Joao de Azevedo Coutinho, a former naval officer. He is assisted by a "Council of Lieutenancy" comprising 11 members, among whom one of the most prominent is the editor of the Lisbon newspaper 'A Voz,' Councillor Fernando de Souza. There are also a political committee and a Monarchist Council whose chairman is the Conde de Mafra. In many parts of the country there are associations of Monarchist youths, and in the north, birthplace of the Braganza dynasty, a special representative, Privy Councillor Luiz de Magalhaes, a former Minister of his Majesty. This organization has given proof of vitality throughout the 22 years since the Revolution.

THE PRETENDER.

On his recent return from Twickenham the 'Logar-Tenente,' who is aged and in ill-health, announced his desire to retire from the leadership of the Cause. He indicated as Dom Manoel's probable successor Dom Duarte Nuno, the Pretender. The announcement appears to have aroused some division of opinion among the Monarcsists, but deliberation on the future has been deferred until after the interment at Sao Vicente. The Pretender, Dom Duarte Nuno, is a grandson of King Dom Miguel I. and the seventh child of Dom Miguel. His father and his elder brother, the Duque de Viseu, both abdicated their rights in his favour.

Born in September, 1907, at Seebenstein in Lower Austria; he was baptized with water brought from Portugal and educated by Portuguese tutors, and is represented as an intelligent youth endowed with a gift for languages and the legendary memory of the Branganzas. His tastes are agricultural; he recently completed a course of agronomial studies at the University of Toulouse. He is related to the reigning houses of Belgium, Italy, and Luxemburg; and to the Empress Zita of Austria. He descends by the male line from Afonso Henriques, first King of Portugal.

INTEGRISTS.

The two branches of the Braganzas were divided by the faith of one in democratic government and by the leanings of the other towards absolutism. The Integrists in Portugal count among their partisans many intellectuals, among whom until recently the late Antonio Sardinha, a brilliant writer and poet, figured prominently. The Constitution drawn up by the Republican Dictatorship, upon which it is proposed to found the "Estado Novo," is evidently influenced by Integrist doctrines in its abandonment of universal suffrage. The Constitution has not been well received and the need of revising it was at the bottom of the recent crisis in the Dictatorship, which resulted in the formation of a civil Cabinet under Dr. Oliviera Salazar.

When the Monarchy fell 22 years ago the Democrats, or "Partido Republicano Portugues," overshadowed the life of the Republic from the outset and prevented the other parties from fulfilling normally the functions for which Parliamentary government is devised. The result was that the history of the Republic has been made up largely of "pronunciamentos" and revolts. The preponderance of the P.R.P. appears to have been broken by the Dictatorship in 1926. The exiled leaders, and some still in Portugal, are yet a force to be counted with; but the heavy hand of time is superseding such veterans as Brito Camacho and Bernardino Machado by a younger generation.

THE PROBLEM.

The initial Republican swing to the Left was such that there was no room for Monarchists or Clericals in the body politic, and, though a few of them secured seats in the Cortes, the real Conservative strength of the country has never been adequately represented. Essentially agricultural, and backward in education, though by no means in intelligence, the sturdy Portuguese population fell back upon its hidden strength and continued to live its own way while the demagogues of Lisbon promised but did not fulfil. The Military Dictatorship improved matters; roads were mended, budgets balanced, administration improved; and under the guid of General Carmona enough gress has been made to secure approval of the nation for a order of things. How to con date?

King Manoel consistently vised co-operation. But the er well remembers with what pressive sincerity the late Co heiro Ayres de Ornelas, "Logar-Tenente," explained him a few years ago the ho intransigence of Republican cy. Every Conservative a was suspect as monarchical, all attempted liaison broke Now has come a new oppo to reorganize the Republica broader basis. The open which President Carmona tr keep in his efforts to return constitutional path was refle in his address to the Army re sentatives on the sixth anniver of the Dictatorship last May.

"The Army must not dabble politics. It is under no obliga to support any particular gov ment but must remain the g antee of security during the tional revolution."

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# CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Vad 13, 1988
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 26, 1351
Parsi—Aspandad 27, 1301
Sunrise—6h. 23m.
Sunset—6h 57m.
Hightide—10.47, 22-28
Lowtide—3.46, 16.54
Phases of the moon—New moon 1st Sept. 1h 25m a.m. First quarter 7th Sept. 6h 19m p.m. Full moon 15th Sept. 2h 36m a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, August 30.
The Rotary Club of Bombay: Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m. Rotarian S. T. Sheppard on "Bombay in the days of Queen Anne."
Bombay Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Homicide Squad" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Beloved Bachelor" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"The Cock-Eyed World". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Lovers Courageous" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Mata Hari". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Shangnaied Love" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Tom Sawyer" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Four Devils" Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Matinee, Friday 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavatar". Daily at 5, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION:—"Under the auspices of the Akela Study Circle of the Bombay Boy Scouts Association (Local), a lecture on Hygine of Vision" (Care of Eyes) will be delivered my Dr. H. D. Dastoor to-day Monday at 6.15 p.m. at the Chunilal Mehta Hut, Esplanade Road, Bombay."

THE GATHA SOCIETC.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow Tuesday, at 6 p.m. (S.T) at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. Sorabji N Kanga will deliver a lecture on "A remarkable ancient prophesy regarding the world-war of 1914."

ARYA STREE SAMAJ.

A public lecture with Demonstrations on Yogasan and Pranayam, will be delivered, under the auspices of Arya Stree Samaj, in the Arya Samaj Hall for ladies (Kakadwadi Girgaum Back Road behind police choki), by Pandit Prakashdevji (of Lahore) to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Dr. Jamshed Manekji Unvala, Ph. D., who has recently come from Persia will deliver his last lecture to-day (Monday) at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute Premises Sukhadvala Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on "Observations on Burial Customs in Ancient Persia, with special reference to the results of recent excavation".


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ROLAND YOUNG
Also a FLIP THE FROG Cartoon
THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Great World-War VAMP-SPY STORY
MATA HARI
NOW RUNNING FOR THE 3RD WEEK.


## PATETE SWADESHI BAZAR

—:o:—

People poured in their hundreds at the bazar which was very lively as the ladies poured in streams in large numbers. There was brisk business in all commodities and articles of every day use, cheap, durable and attractive.

The stalls conducted by ladies were very popular with the public where genuine Khadi and splendid stocks of pure silk and woollen goods etc. are displayed.

Amongst the prominent citizens who visited the bazar were Mrs. Somji, Mrs. Shardaben Sumant Mehta, Mr. Thakore Advocate, Mr. Bhargava, Union Bank Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Vakil, Mr. and Mrs. Shapurji Guzder, Dr. (Mrs.) Guzder, Mrs. Rustom Bilimoria, etc.

The bazar is daily open between 4-30 and 8-30 p.m. to all. Admission is free.

## Purse And Pocket Lost

FINDER WILL BE REWARDED.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—"A purse and a pocket were lost on Sunday evening. Finder will be rewarded. Please see me at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, between 5 and 7 p.m."

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

A Cindrella Dance will be held at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday (4th September). The function is free for members, but non-members will be allowed at a charge of Annas 9. Prizes for "Balloon Spot" Dance. Clarie Davies' Orchestra in attendance.

"CERCLE LITTERAIRE."

The 38th annual general meeting of the Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, Bombay, will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. in the hall of the Cercle, 15, Ropewalk Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Dr V. R. Kokatnur, will deliver a public lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Buddhist Science".

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd August 1932:—

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation 1,74,96,65.
Reserve Coin and bullion Silver coin 1,03,56,41.
In India Gold bullion 10,97,66; Silver bullion 11,27,76.
Securities (purchase price). In India 49,14,82; In England Nil

## Protest Against "Shift System" In Municipal Schools

The Hon. Secretary of the Halai Memon Anjuman, Bombay sends us the following resolution passed at the general meeting on August 21, against the "Shift system" introduced in the Municipal schools by the Schools Committee:—

"This general meeting of the Halai Memon Anjuman of Rangari Mohalla strongly resents and protests against the "Shift System" being introduced in the Municipal Urdu School as it considers the same to be detrimental to the cause of education for infants and strongly urges the Schools Committee to put an end to it in the Rangari Mohalla Urdu Schools and also to abolish the same from all the other schools at once.

## ATTACHED JEWELLERY RESTORED

The three iron safes containing nearly Rs. 35000 worth jewellery, and cash which were attached from Messrs. Bachra Jamnalal in April last for the recovery of a fine of Rs 1000 imposed on Mrs. Jankidevi Bajaj wife of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj have been restored by the Government The firm had taken legal action against this attachment.

The case still continues.

## Breach On E. B. Raliway

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, wires from Lalmonirhat, under date August 27:—

The line at mile 173|6 to 174 between Dewanhat and Bhetaguri on the Cooch-Behar section was breached at 12 hours on the 26th August on account of heavy rains. It is unsafe for passage of trains. Transhipment of passengers is being effected.

According to the latest report, water is subsiding and provided this continues, through running is expected to be restored by to-morrow morning.—A.P.

## EX-PARAMOUR'S REVENGE

### Woman's Nose Bitten

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The fact that his former mistress left him and went to stay with another man and abused him when he went to see her is said to be the reason of a rather curious crime alleged to have been committed by a Gujrati this morning.

Kamalabai, a young milkwoman, is the victim of this tragedy whose nose was bitten by Bhikalal Gulabchand, a Gujrati. It appears that the milkwoman was the mistress of Bhikalal, and was staying with him. Some time ago she had left Bhikalal and gone to stay with another man, Maganlal Laldas, at Duncan Road.

DEMAND FOR CLOTHES.

On Sunday morning at about 7 a.m., Bhikalal it is stated went to the new house of Kamalabai at Duncan Road and asked for his clothes which were with her. The latter, it appears, refused to comply with the request, and abused Bhikalal.

A wordy quarrel followed between the parties in which Bhikalal is alleged to have threatened his former mistress that if she did not behave some one would bite her nose.

CHALLENGE TAKEN UP.

Being enraged at the suggestion Kamalabai challenged Bhikalal to do it himself if he seriously meant to do so. It is alleged that thereupon Bhikalal rushed at the woman and bit her nose. Kamlabai was injured and bled from the nose.

Later, she lodged a complaint at the Nagpada Police Station. The police removed her to the J. J. Hospital where she was treated and allowed to go home.

Subsequently the police arrested Bhikalal who is detained in the lock-up. He will be placed before a Magistrate to-morrow (Monday) and charged with biting the nose of Kamalabai and causing injury to her.

## ALLEGED ASSAULTS AND FATALITIES

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mohamed Yousuff, a Muslim mill-worker, aged 32, residing at Bara Chawl at Agripada Chawl Street, died at the J. J. Hospital on Saturday night. The deceased had received serious injuries on Friday morning when, it is alleged, he was assaulted by four Muslims with lathis. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he was admitted for treatment. The City Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow (Monday).

A FATAL STABBING.

Kasam Gulam Hussein, another Muslim who was stabbed on Friday evening in Kolsa Mohalla also died on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow (Monday).

## Mysterious Death Of A Chinese

Hoshang King, a Chinese died in the J. J. Hospital, in the early hours of Sunday morning. The deceased, it appears, was formerly a cook, and was unemployed at present. He was staying at the Chinese Club on Nawab Tank Road.

On Saturday night at about 10 p.m. he was sleeping on a cot when he suddenly jumped from the bed and fell down on the ground. He sustained injuries on his head and became unconscious. He was removed the J. J. Hospital where he died at 2 a.m. on Sunday morning.

The death appears to have been due to epilepsy and fracture of skull.

## ITALY HAS NO OBJECTION

### Armaments Truce Renewal

GENEVA, Aug. 27.

The Governments of Yugo Slavia, Denmark, Latvia, Italy and Norway in reply to a circular letter, have informed Mr. Arthur Henderson that they agree to the renewal for four months from November 1 of the armaments truce initiated at the opening of the Disarmament Conference.

The Italian Government declares that it is ready to prolong the truce still further if the other Governments agree. Reuter.

## PLACED IN VERY PRECARIOUS POSITION

### Muslim Legislators Disapprove Award

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

A meeting of the All-India Muslim Legislators' Association was held, to-day, Sir A. Suhrawardy, M.L.A., presiding, at which a resolution was adopted stating that in view of the fact that the introduction of full responsible government in the provinces, with the total disappearance of the official and nominated blocs from the provincial legislatures, will place the Muslims in a more precarious position than the present, particularly in Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Assam and Bihar and Orissa, with reduced weightage proposed to be given to Muslims in some of these provinces, the Association records its sense of keen dissatisfaction at the manner in which the seats have been allotted to Muslims in the various provinces, and its deep disappointment at the manner in which the unanswerable claims of Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab to majority representation in the provincial legislatures have been ignored in violation of the principle accepted by the Prime Minister that no majority community will be reduced to the position of a minority or even to a position of equality.—A. P.

## "NOT IN IMMINENT DANGER OF LIFE"

### Dr. Roy On Subhas' Health

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on his return from Madras Dr. B. C. Roy said that his attention had been drawn to a report from Madras that he had said that Mr. Subash Bose was ill, but not dangerously so.

"What I said," declared the Doctor, "was that Mr. Bose was not in imminent danger of life although he was ill."—A. P.

## PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE STATE

(BY MAIL.)

BANGALORE, August 26.

A note on the state of public health in Mysore State, issued by the Director of Health, states that a total of 136 attacks with 84 deaths from plague was returned during last week, against 117 attacks with 77 deaths in the week previous.

The cities of Bangalore, and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field area reported three attacks with one death, two attacks with two deaths and one attack with one death respectively.

Comparative figures for the corresponding week in 1931 were 12 attacks and 24 deaths (for the whole State).—A.P.

## CONGRESS ASHRAM RAID & ARRESTS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

Seven Congress volunteers were arrested last night as a result of a raid on the Congress Ashram in Yeahpur by the Allahabad Police The police also seized property found there and locked up the place.

FOR STOPPING TRAIN.

The railway Magistrate has sentenced two Congress volunteers to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for stopping a train near Meja Road.—A.P.

## INDIAN KHADDAR (PROTECTION) BILL

SIMLA, August 27.

At the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on September 6th Mr Gayaprasad Singh will move that the Indian Khaddar (protection) Bill be taken into consideration.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer Commerce Member, will move an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion on it.—A.P.

## Rangoon Cathedral Burgled Again

RANGOON. (By Mail).

St. Mary's Cathedral in the Sparks Street was the scene of another daring theft yesterday afternoon when intruders entered the Cathedral through a side window and rifled the donation box.

This is the third time this Cathedral has been burgled in this manner. A.P.

## "BUY INDIAN COTTON"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above heading your editorial of the 23rd inst. challenges my statement that Indian cotton has, this season, been on the black list of Indian, Japanese, and European spinners, because of the inordinately high level of prices. You also make the unpractical suggestion that Indian millowners should make some sacrifice in the interests of the poverty-stricken agriculturists. You have been all along a protagonist of heavy import duties on foreign cotton, without which, as I shall prove presently, it is impossible to spin finer counts over 40s. You are well aware that a good number of new mills are being put up for the express purpose of producing finer goods from imported cotton. Is it in accord with your hundred per cent svadeshism that the Indian manufacturer of fine textiles should be penalised by a tariff on cotton imports, which is tantamount to protection by the back door for his foreign competitor?

"The Chronicle" need have no misgivings about the interests of the Indian cotton grower being in jeopardy. Past and present figures prove that the demand for his product is universal at a reasonable parity of values, and that this season's boycott is a temporary factor arising out of high prices and small supplies. The average annual export from India in the last four years has been as high as 25 lakhs bales as against barely 10 lakhs of bales for the current year. Europe which took over 8 lakhs scaled down its demand to 1½ lakh bales. Similarly, The Far East redcced its takings from an average of 18 lakhs to 7½ lakh bales, this season. Even The United States the home of cotton—imported about 40,000 bales from India in each of the years 1928 and 1929. Indian spinners used this season, as much as 18 lakh bales of Indian cotton and imported only 6 lakh bales. If they had attempted to buy this quantity locally, the demand would have exceeded supplies from which an irreducible carry-over has to be allowed, and prices would have moved further against them. The above figure shows that the cultivator has not been treated in a niggardly manner by the Indian millowner, because even under normal conditions the latter must import 2 to 2½ lakh bales annually for fine count spinning which is on the increase.

The Chairman of The Bombay Millowners' Association has aptly described Japan's threat of boycott as "bluff," because Indian cotton is irreplaceable both in money and in kind. By importing about 15 lakhs of our cotton every year Japan makes a saving of about Rs. 3½ crores in her total cotton bill, as the normal parity of Broach and Oomras which are mostly shipped to that country is about Rs. 50 per candy cheaper than the average American variety with which it is skilfully blended, when not used separately. Japanese competition is formidable in India because of commercial and technical efficiency. The latter would also suffer if machinery installed for the production from Indian cotton were diverted to the spinning of fine counts from expensive foreign varieties. Moreover Broach and Oomras which are short to medium in staple are India's special monopoly. They can be replaced to some extent by Chines cotton. But China too wants our cotton to the tune of about 4 lakhs of bales every year, owing to the rapid growth of textile industry in that country. Thus the position of Japanese mills is rendered more vulnerable. Plenty of low grade cotton is available when the American crop turns out to be of poor quality; but its colour and cleanliness it is no replacement for those special Indian varieties required by Japan. It is therefore, inconceivable from any angle that Japan can place an embargo on Indian cotton as a punitive measure against increased import duties on her piecegoods.

The Chairman of The Tariff Board has pointedly enquired as to why the Indian millowners are not using the bulk of long staple cotton grown in the country for the production of finer goods. The reasons are obvious. In these days of fierce competition when production has to be maintained at top notch in order to reduce manufacturing expenses and quality has to be standardised as regards tension and twist in yarns of finer counts the very best of foreign cotton has to be used. No reliance can be placed upon the bulk of long staple Indian cotton owing to its frequent adulteration with inferior varieties. Even only 10 per cent mixture of lower grades disqualifies on technical grounds 90 per cent of staple cotton for fine spinning. Such cotton does not figure on the export list and becomes a drug on the market. A "terrible waste" is thus perpetuated as neither the price realised nor the spinning results are commensurate with the quality of long staple cotton. The fault in this matter does not always lie with the cultivator. In the first place the majority of cotton land in India is meant by nature for the production of rough shoft staple cotton, and long staple crops grown with great care and attention on such lands have a tendency to revert to the original variety. Secondly, long staple grades owing to smaller ginning percentage and inordinate length of time taken in reaching maturity are non-paying propositions for the poor cultivator. Thirdly, owing to the proximity of fields producing short staple cotton in large quantities which renders possible an unintentional mixing of seed and harvest of long staple cotton grown on adjacent plots, Indian mills cannot rely upon securing standard staple quality from year to year. Lastly, the mixture of seeds of both varieties of cotton which is inevitable in ginning factories cuts off the supply of pure seeds for the production of long staple cotton. The Indian millowners cannot be charged with apathy towards the cotton growers. In such instances as they are assured of supply of long staple cotton of a non-varying standard, there has been a scramble on their part to make monetary advances to the cultivator in order to secure their lien on the growing crop. The problem of long staple cotton in India bristles with difficulties. It is a matter of satisfaction that strenuous efforts are being made towards its solution.

—Yours, etc.,

S. H. BATLIVALA.

Ripon Club, August 25.


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IN
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SYNCHRONISED

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1932

# MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT

The reaction in the Punjab to the Communal Award is not altogether reassuring. It is natural enough for the Hindus, the Sikhs and the Nationalist Muslims of the province to express intense indignation over an award that has flouted justice and equity. But unless great care is taken, there is a danger of the unrestrained and misdirected expression of that indignation hindering the people in their first and foremost concern, winning the freedom of the country. Those who assume their capacity to win freedom and power should not be nervous about their capacity to settle among themselves the question of division of power.

**CAUTION NEEDED.**

In no case should the people excite themselves or misdirect their energies, which now need to be concentrated against all the reactionary forces arrayed against the country. The proposed intensification of the Swadeshi movement is a move in the right direction, but some of the forms of resistance that are said to be under consideration need to be deliberated upon with the greatest caution; and nothing should be done likely to over-excite the people or embitter inter-communal feelings. Every community must be made to feel that the present dispute is far more with those who deny India freedom than among the Indian communities.

**FEASIBLE PROPOSAL.**

As regards the proposal to attempt a voluntary pact for the province, it should never be forgotten that a partial pact that leaves out any important community is bound to be literally worse than useless, as has been the London Minorities Pact. The Nationalists of all communities should see to it that they always stand together and work together. The basis for fresh negotiations is not hard to find. Joint electorates without any reservation for any community being accepted by most as an ideal to be reached as early as possible, a step in that direction may be immediately taken according to the method that was recently considered by certain Muslim and Sikh leaders. According to that plan a fair proportion of seats, say three-fourths or four-fifths, is guaranteed to the three contending communities on the population basis through separate electorates, the remaining seats being contested by all in joint electorates, provided that the separate electorates progressively and automatically give place to joint electorates. We do not like any compromise with joint electorates. But we dislike it much less than the present Award or the indefinite postponement of a voluntary settlement.

**HOPEFUL SIGN.**

The situation in Bengal seems to be getting more hopeful. It is understood that an influential move is being made at Calcutta by several Hindu and Muslim Nationalist leaders to make a pact on the basis of joint electorates and that an announcement is likely to be made shortly in this connection. The fact that the Bengal Muslim League has always been in favour of joint electorates lends support to this news, and we earnestly wish that Bengal will give a prompt lead to the Punjab and indeed to the whole country. It is a pity that many well-meaning Muslims still think that joint electorates are a sacrifice that they are called upon to make for the country's benefit. Even if it were so it would be the duty of Muslims to make the sacrifice. But as a matter of fact joint electorates are far more helpful to the minority than to the majority inasmuch as they compel the whole majority to listen to the claims and the grievances of the minorities whose suffrage it seeks. On the contrary the majority under separate electorates finds it difficult to acknowledge any direct obligation to a minority whose votes it has not obtained. This is simple and convincing reasoning.

**DEMOLISH NARROW OUTLOOK**

If it has not yet appealed to a sufficiently large number of persons among the minority communities, it is partly because of the present regime of communal electorates which intensifies the feeling of sectarianism so as to make dispassionate reasoning very difficult and because Nationalists have not bestirred themselves enough in carrying on a vigorous, educative propaganda among the masses in favour of joint electorates. The need for such propaganda is urgent now and we hope it will be immediately undertaken by nationalists among the minorities wherever any sections of the minorities are likely to misconceive their true interests. It is unnecessary now to spend more energy in condemning the Award. The right remedy now is so to educate the country as to make the Award superfluous or ineffective.

# New Gesture of Good-will!

The news from Simla that the Government of India are seriously considering the question of bringing forward a Bill on the lines of the Consolidated Ordinance, will not surprise the public in view of the general trend of events during the past few months. It is stated that the only doubt which disturbs the Government is this—when does an emergency become a normal state of affairs? It will be remembered that just before the Consolidated Ordinance was issued the same question, about the legality or otherwise of such a step, was keenly discussed in the Press, though the Government themselves had no doubt about the matter themselves. It is now explained that the promulgation of the Consolidated Ordinance "to meet a different case of emergency was permissible." And now since the abnormal is regarded as having become the normal the Government of India prefer the direct, and in the circumstances not very difficult, "ordinary legislative enactment." We are also told that the period of the legislation may be limited, perhaps with a view to win over opposition, which such a Bill is bound to incur.

**PERILOUS ADVENTURE**

But before they embark on this perilous adventure, the question that should seriously engage the minds of the Government is whether it is politic to allow such a legislation to disfigure the statute book permanently or even temporarily, particularly when we are told that India is on the threshold of a new era of freedom which will alter the political face of this country for all time. Does so much suspicion and distrust of the public augur well for the future? How long is an emergency measure to continue? We are aware that the Government are bringing forward the measure at a psychological time, when the communal differences have become more bitter by reason of the Premier's award. No doubt the method now adopted by the Government is "constitutional", and if there were an Assembly truly representative of the public, voicing their grievances, fighting for the wrongs, guarding their rights, such a Bill would have very little chance of receiving its sanction. But the public have no confidence in the Assembly as a whole, much less in the Council of State, which is filled with reactionaries who go there merely to register the Government decrees.

**WHERE IS THE NEED?**

In the latest official review of the Indian political situation, we are informed of a distinct improvement and a remarkable fall in the number of Civil Disobedience prisoners. In some provinces the Congress movement had disappeared altogether! Government officials assure the public through their speeches that the whole movement had entirely subsided and that a large number of people were rallying to the side of the Government. Why then should this preposterous attempt be made to disfigure the statute book of the country with legislation which is the very negation of constitutional government? There ought to be some consistency even in Government's policy.

There has been a tendency on the part of the Government, since the war, to have recourse to all kinds of repressive measures for the stifling of legitimate political ambitions of the people, which the Government themselves greatly encouraged in this country. The danger of such a legislation will be evident to those who remember the bitter agitation which rocked the country during and after the Rowlatt Acts. The Government cannot, on the one hand, inform the whole world that the Congress movement has been crushed, and on the other impose on the country repressive legislation of the kind now contemplated.

**"THE GREATEST BLOT"**

In this connection a Tory Member of Parliament, writing to the "Hindu" tries to remove from the public mind what he thinks is a wrong impression about the intentions of the present "National" Government towards India. In his opinion "never since the first Britisher put foot on Indian soil has there been a better feeling throughout Great Britain towards India than exists to-day." Indians will be glad to have more concrete evidence on this point than the mere word of a Tory member or even of the Government. He thinks that a communal solution based on separate electorates is 'the greatest blot on the scheme suggested." He realises only too well that "India is the key-stone of the arch of British Commerce, and with the loss of her Indian trade, Britain's very existence would be imperilled, nay, more, the British Empire would crumble into ruin inevitable and complete." It should be noticed that this gentleman has come to India on a business trip and he knows what he is writing about regarding the prospects of British trade with this country. But are the present methods of the Government of India, or the British Government, the best calculated to foster Indo-British trade without which we are told England would crumble "into ruin inevitable and complete?" The trade between India and England can only prosper when the conditions for such traffic are normal and favourable, but are the Ordinances, or the contemplated Bill which may be carried through the legislature with the help of the official bloc and Government's non-official henchmen, the proper gesture of good-will on the part of the authorities?

# LANCASHIRE WORKERS PLIGHT

The Lancashire masters are evidently taking advantage of unemployment throughout Great Britain in forcing down the wages of their men still further. It is a mistake to suppose that the Lancashire worker is better off than the Indian worker; as a matter of fact, he is no better than our own local worker, though the standard of living there is decidedly higher. The wage cut now being forced on the men will bring down their average wage to about 29s. per week, which is hardly a living wage in Lancashire. The masters knowing their own strength, and the inherent weakness of men in such a struggle have already decided not to reinstate dismissed operatives and it is on that question that the negotiations between the two broke down. The "National" Government are not very sympathetic to workers and though there is an ex-Socialist at the head of the Cabinet, he has forgotten all his old associations and sympathies long ago.

# INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

## Urgency Of Radical Amendment

(By Jivanlal V. DESAI, Bar.-at-Law.)

III*

Next to the borrowing powers comes the question of management of the Company. Generally all the powers of the management are vested in the agents of the Company, though there may be a board of directors. The directors as a rule do not exercise any control over the management of a Company. So far as the moffusil companies are concerned the board meetings are held once a year, when the annual statement is to be passed for submission to the general meeting, and this is some months after the close of the year of the Company. In many cases the directors are estimable obliging gentlemen. Directors ought to understand that they assume very serious responsibility towards the general public by lending their names. Large contracts may be made from day to day and the directors know precious little about these. Under the Companies' Act memoranda are to be made regarding certain contracts made on behalf of the Company (sec. 94D) but it may safely be presumed that some directors do not care to see the book much less to scrutinize the contracts. If the directors scrutinized the contracts or even the closing entries fraud would be easily detected.

**WINDOW-DRESSING.**

Some agents resort to window-dressing which ought to be prevented. I would also suggest that the auditors should say in their report whether they have examined the book of contracts and their general impressions thereon and must also certify that that there are no window-dressing entries. The rights of individual shareholders to examine the books of a Company are restricted, if not non-existent. I would authorise the inspection of the Company's books by a shareholder on proper application to the agents or directors for the purpose of discussing the accounts at a general meeting.

**BALANCE SHEETS.**

The balance sheets submitted at the meetings ought to show the correct state of affairs. Some agents are prone to minimise their profits by undervaluing the stocks. In a case that went up to the Privy Council, it came out that there was gross undervaluation. Directors forget that the share-holders are entitled to share in the profits made during a year allowing for reasonable amounts being taken over to reserve funds. Some Companies calculate current repairs as ordinary working expenses and also set apart large amounts for depreciation. The result is that the shareholders' dividend is reduced. The balance sheets should show if any amounts are lent to the agents or agents' firms or their other concerns on whatever account, and if the auditors find any suspicious entries, their report ought to mention them pointedly.

I may say something about the voting at meetings. Generally each member has one vote on show of hands, but when poll is demanded each share has a vote, thus the agents and directors have a preponderance of votes. If after a certain number of shares, voting srength were limited, the shareholders may be in a position to express the strength of their opinion.

**LIQUIDATION.**

Next to the management comes the question of winding up. The sections and rules regarding winding up are good so far as they go, but facilities should be given to individual shareholders for applying to the Court to wind up Companies that have incurred loss. I am not unmindful of occasional trade depression which badly affects business, but when a Company incurs loss for two successive years, or for three years out of five, surely a shareholder may be given a right to apply to the Court. Such individual shareholders have very poor chance of appealing to the meeting of the shareholders, as the agents and directors have a preponderent vote. Some agents are very optimistic and they like to carry on in hopes of better times. Some may have indirect sources of income: at any rate they have the distribution of patronage.

While on the question of liquidation I would suggest that in all cases there should be an examination of the managing agent or managing director regarding the affairs of the Company and representatives of the shareholders and creditors should be kept present at such examination

*Previous articles appeared on the 24th and 26th instant.

# Notes of the Day

**Anti-War Congress.**

The International Anti-War Congress that is now being held at Amsterdam may not by itself exert much influence over the present Governments of the world. But it is bound to strengthen world opinion against war, and it will be increasingly hard for any Government to defy that opinion. That the Congress was attended by about 2,000 delegates from all over the world is fairly indicative of the fact that anti-war feeling is already a force to be reckoned with. That feeling would have been far more effective if the League of Nations were true to its ideals. The Congress lacks the sanctions with which to enforce its resolutions directly. But it can do much by encouraging passive resistance against war on the peaceful Gandhian lines. The international Labour organisations can do a great deal more by organising a mass movement to prevent war. Mr. V. J. Patel, one of the Indian delegates to the Congress, will no doubt give a vivid account of the Indian passive resistance movement, and it seems highly probable that the whole rationale of non-violent resistance will make a strong appeal to the Congress.

**Starvation in America**

Opening the "Anti-Depression" Conference at Washington, Mr Hoover said he was convinced that they would be able to overcome the major financial crisis and with that view he told them that he had ordered the delaying of foreclosures by banks on mortgages. Mr. Hoover's greatest asset is his capacity to shut his eyes to events which are taking place about him, of which he had a faint glimpse other day, when the "bonus" marchers went up to the Capital in force. In every industrial city in America starvation is rampant, and there are so many workless and starving that the local bodies have been unable to cope with the situation. In Detroit, the big automobile manufacturers have got their private police to deal drastically with the workless if they invade the works. In New York alone, some months ago, the number of the workless was put down at one million and in other cities, a similar state of things obtains. Mr. Hoover has refused to do anything for these starving men and only lately the Government sanctioned a loan of 200 million dollars to local bodies for the purpose, which is quite inadequate.

**Civil Disobedience In C. P.**

On the adjournment motion to discuss the "inhuman and barbarous treatment" of politicals in the C. P. Council, the speakers cited cases in which prisoners had been kept for "five days without food, or water" and had "been beaten and refused medicine." The Home Member asked the Council to listen to the version of the officials. He did not even give an assurance that Government would make an inquiry regarding the allegations. The officials stated that the prisoners themselves were responsible for their treatment, because they had broken the "jail discipline." But even if we accept these statements at their face value, the Government were not justified in their treatment of the Civil Disobedience prisoners in the manner indicated in the official version. Mr. Raghvendra Rao lugubriously asked the Council to keep an "open mind," or in other words to believe the official version, implicitly. The Home Member himself refused to say anything illuminating.

**Neglect Of Girls' Education.**

The annual reports of various Schools Boards of the Municipalities in this presidency show that the number of girl students is still disproportionately small even in primary schools. The latest available figures indicate that while the number of boys in the primary schools in the Presidency is about 9 lakhs, girls in primary schools number less than 2 lakhs and a half. The disproportion is more glaring in high schools; and even in primary schools a very large number of girls stagnate in the lowest classes for some years and are then withdrawn from school altogether even before they get into their teens. This deplorable state of girls' education is due partly to the pernicious custom of child marriages and the comparative neglect of girls' education both by the parents and the municipal and other educational authorities. Those Local Bodies which cannot afford just at present to enforce compulsory education for both boys and girls or only for girls ought to make special efforts to attract the largest number of girls to their primary schools on the voluntary basis and to keep them there till they finish the whole primary course.

# MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE IN BOMBAY

## Keraleeya Samaj Waits On Deputation

Under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, the Keralites residing in Bombay mustered strong at the Bombay Central Station on Saturday morning to welcome H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore who arrived by the Frontier mail from Simla. On alighting from the saloon, His Highness was lustily cheered by his subjects and other Keralites.

He expressed his willingness to meet a Kerala Samaj deputation in the evening.

DEPUTATION.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj waited in deputation on H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore on Sunday evening at His Highness' residence, Devi Bhuvan, Napean Sea Road.

Mr. Karuvan, President of the Samaj, acquainted His Hiwhness with a brief history of the working of the Samaj. He touched on the scope and aims of the organization the social and economic betterment of about 10,000 Keralites residing in Bombay, a good number of whom were already on its rolls. He also hinted that the Samaj aspired to have a permanent habitation, as it was, at present located in rented quarters. He further prayed that His Highness may be pleased to lead dignity to the Samaj by becoming its patron.

MAHARAJA'S ASSURANCE.

His Highness in reply thanked the reputation and briefly covered the main points of the representation by generously promising his support for putting up a Samaj building and offering to become a patron after due consideration.

Paying due homage to His Highness the deputationists withdrew in rather high spirits.

## Mrs. Barney's Case

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Nice—Mrs. Barney will be summoned to appear at Law Court at Grace on September 14 to answer the charge of causing bodily harm by imprudence to Countess Karolyi in a motor accident on July 31.

# Tipsy-Cake

The "Chronicle's" announcement that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had been invited by the Viceroy for discussion, was promptly contradicted by that eminent Liberal. According to the "Free Press" Dr. Sapru has now left for Dehra Dun, in response to an urgent invitation from the Viceroy.

* * * *

Was it a case of intelligent anticipation? Well not exactly. Something more than that. The "Chronicle" knew more than Sir T. B. knew himself. Voila tout!

* * * *

According to the "Free Press" message, which comes from Allahabad, "men who are, or ought to be, in the know described the position as 'intricate' although no details can be had at the moment." The insight of some people is positively uncanny.

* * * *

**COMMUNAL AWARD IN THE PUNJAB.**

**Signs of Growing Dissatisfaction**

Another instance of uncanny powers of observation of the "Free Press". Everyone was under the impression that the situation in the Punjab was quiet.

* * * *

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has asked the Hindu Mahasabha to excuse him from presiding over the forthcoming session at Delhi as he wishes to keep himself free for any political development that may take place in the future. What the Mahasabha may do does not, of course, come within the category of "political developments."

* * * *

Any way it wouldn't represent a stage on the road to the discussion of further stages in London.

* * * *

Simla is still a long way off but the Viceroy has shortened the distance by an advance to Dehra Dun. The next move should be from Bombay.

* * * *

"The Statesman" is greatly shocked by the resolutions of the Hindu Maha Sabha. "No political leader of Great Britain", it says, "has done more to secure for India the rights of nationhood, none has paid more than the Prime Minister for his efforts to help this country". We will let the claim go, but we should like to know when Ramsay paid anything and what he paid? Will the "Statesman" oblige by telling us?

* * * *

"If an Anglo-Indian refuses to declare himself a citizen of India", says Sir Henry Gidney, "he had better clear out". Perhaps he would do both if he had anywhere better to go.

* * * *

Sir Henry Gidney said he was satisfied with the Award because it had given his community double the number of seats it originally possessed. It's good that somebody is satisfied, so we need not remind Sir Henry that he is getting about 40 per cent. less than he should have got under the Minorities Pact.

* * * *

There was a big increase in the export of gold from India last week. We think we mentioned a few days ago that Wall Street had refused to renew that last credit. Paris also had to be satisfied. India is doing a wonderful work for all these poor Western countries.

* * * *

Lord Lloyd says it is an exaggeration to say that no great men had emanated from the English public school system. We agree. It's these great men who have emanated from it that make us feel there is something wrong with the system.

* * * *

According to the Police Commissioner of New York, there is more law in the end of a policeman's trencheon than in all the courts of the land. It may be true, but we prefer not to be too inquisitive about it. We shall vote for the Courts every time.

* * * *

People in Simla are not so sophisticated as you might think. According to "Simla Susie" many of them have never heard the word "Whoopee" but "it is being carefully explained and no doubt will catch on in Simla as it has done in England." What innocence! We thought life in Simla was one long "Whoopee" right through the 24 hours!

# WILL REFORMS BE POSTPONED?

## What Other Way Can Government Find Out Of The Impasse?

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

It is doubtful whether the British Government in India have ever been faced with a situation of such perplexity as that which now confronts them. It looks very much as though the politicians and business interests that have been dominating the policies of Whitehall and Simla for the last nine months, or, perhaps, rather more, have overreached themselves. They have achieved everything they set out to do, as nearly as they could have possibly hoped to achieve it. Mahatma Gandhi and the majority of the Congress leaders are in jail, the Government flatter themselves that the Congress has been "scotched" for the time being, that they have destroyed the dominating prestige it enjoyed a year ago; the Round Table Conference has been scrapped; the fear of the early establishment of a federal constitution handing over responsibility for commercial and financial policy to Indian ministers has been removed; Provincial Autonomy with an electorate providing for an Anglo-Muslim alliance holds the field as the policy immediately to be consummated.

**THEIR CHERISHED DREAM.**

All this was the cherished dream of the die-hard politicians in Westminster and of the business men in Clive Street and the interests associated with them in England. And it has come true, in so far as every item in the programme has been either embodied or is intended to be embodied in the programme of the Government.

But the policy has over-reached itself. Its emergence into the sphere of practical politics has created a situation which is so involved, so full of "snags", so crowded with obstacles and so overwhelmed with confusion and perplexity that it has become clear that the policy cannot succeed. It cannot become a practical proposition.

**LORD WILLINGDON'S TASK.**

We can leave aside for the moment the question whether the Government have attained any effective measure of success in their campaign against the Congress. But assuming that they have, or think they have, created a situation in which the influence of the Congress can be ignored, it still remains an indisputable condition of success for the object which their policy has in view, that they must be sure of the co-operation of the so-called Moderate party in India, substantial and influential sections of the business community and the communities affected by the communal award.

The Moderate leaders they have for the time being alienated by Hoare's cynical abandonment of the Conference method, and it is not yet clear whether they will be able to bring them back within the fold on terms which are compatible with their settled policy of pressing through to the end the scheme of constitutional reform embodied in Lord Sankey's draft which has been finally cut and dried by the Cabinet, according to its own ideas.

Lord Willingdon has had laid on him the task of pacifying the Liberal leaders and winning them back to the Government side, without really being in a position to "deliver the goods."

**HOARE'S PLAN UNCHANGED.**

A third session of the Round Table Conference, even if the size of the Conference be much reduced, and the assumption which it involves that all the issues which the Second Session left undecided are still open, does not at all suit the book of Government. Sir Samuel Hoare, as I have repeatedly said, has everything cut and dried. The Cabinet has agreed to his plan, according to which nothing remained to be done of importance, but those conferences of the business experts which fascinated Mr. Birla and his friends. Sir Samuel Hoare, to tell the plain truth is a little tired of the Liberals and their "long speeches". He was never greatly enamoured of them. He does not regard them as a really important factor in the Indian political scheme— a fact which he blurted out in the Commons when he so much as told them that he could get on without them. He had no intention of calling all those verbose gentlemen back to London. He wanted to select only a few. Now it has been pressed upon him that some sort of Conference must be held for appearance's sake—as a demonstration that the Conference method has not been definitely abandoned. But he still proposes that only a few, very "reliable" gentlemen shall be asked to come to London for further discussion.

**THE OTTAWA ISSUE.**

It is left to Lord Willingdon to make the selection, and that is one unenviable task on which the Viceroy is at present engaged —that of breaking it gently to the Liberal leaders that some of them are not wanted in London and, at the same time, winning the Liberals as a whole again to the side of Government.

The task is not rendered any the easier by the interposition of the Ottawa issue. To put it briefly, Lord Willingdon is entrusted with the task of persuading the Liberals that the Conference method will be restored whereas in reality Hoare's new plan will not be changed in principle; making them understand that only a very few of them can go to London and performing the invidious task of selection; and doing all this in such a way as not to create another wave of opposition and resentment in the Moderate camp, which might have serious repercussions in the Assembly when the Ottawa agreement comes up for discussion.

**THE AWARD AND AFTER!**

But the difficulty of the position "visa-a-vis" the disgruntled Moderate leaders, though it takes longer to explain, is nothing to the tremendous perplexity of the situation created by the Communal Award. Two weeks have not yet passed since the Award was announced, yet it has already become as clear as anything can be that it can never be made effective. The Muslim communalists claim that the bargain has not been fulfilled, but if this is only a partial fulfilment it has been quite enough to settle the issue and put the possibility of making good with such a bargain completely out of court. I need not waste time here in going into the merits of the Award. They have already been sufficiently discussed.

It merely needs to be emphasised that every community has been let down. The Hindus have been wiped off the political map in four provinces; the Sikhs have been betrayed, their long and eminent services to the British Raj thrown on the dust heap; the Depressed Classes' claims have been treated almost with contempt; and the Mussalmans who have been given so much are dissatisfied. And such is the intensity of the opposition, and bitterness of feeling created that no sane man, despite the plaintive pleadings of a few Liberal leaders to suspend comment, could entertain a grain of hope that until this Award is cleared out of the way there can be the smallest hope of the Government being able to get on with their scheme.

**NO WAY OUT.**

What can Lord Willingdon or anyone else do to find a way out of such a morass as this Award has created? As far as I can see there is no way out but a frank abandonment of the Award or a postponement of the whole scheme of Constitutional reform for the time being, until somebody settles this problem or Indians settle it themselves. I for one should not be surprised if the immediate outcome of this situation created by the short-sighted folly of the policy that has been pursued in Whitehall is an announcement that the programme of Provincial Autonomy and Constitutional reconstruction in the Centre is to be suspended.

To do Lord Willingdon justice, he realised, as Whitehall did not, from the outset, that a wholesale surrender to communal demands would probably create an impossible situation. It is owing to his strong representations to the Cabinet that the answer to the remaining demands in the Fourteen Points has been postponed.

**ANXIOUS FOR THE PACT.**

His Excellency is very earnest and sincere in his desire that Hindus and Muslims should enter into a pact, and, despite recent denials and contradictions from Simla there is no doubt that he is interesting himself in this commendable task, without committing himself or the Government to any particular view. His anxiety is to bring about negotiations which might produce an agreement, because, we may assume, he knows quite well that the Award, as it stands, is a sheer political impossibility.

I have discussed the situation which confronts the Government in regard to two aspects—the Liberal revolt and the Communal Award. But more important than these is the difficult problem which the Congress still presents, whether they like it or not. I propose to discuss this in my article to-morrow.

DR. DARA H. KOYAJI.

Dr. Dara H. Koyaji has returned to India after an extensive tour of Great Britain, Continent and America, to resume duties as "Medical Officer of the B.B. and C.I. Rly." (In charge T. V. Section) at Nandarbar,

The object of Dr. Koyaji's sojourn was to get first-hand acquaintance of the different methods of treatment of tuberculosis at the best institutions of their kind, and with this end in view, he was the first Indian to visit the well-known "Trudeau School of tuberculosis", on 'Saranac Lake' in U.S.A., and specialise in "Surgical treatment in tuberculosis".

After going through a regular course of practical training at Saranac and acquainting himself with the American methods of treatment in this line, he supplemented his studies by visiting some famous health resorts tnd sanatoria in "Switzerland, Italy and France" for observation of "European methods" in "treatment of tuberculosis". He also visited hospitals in Great Britain and Ireland and had training in "Clinical treatment of Midwifery and Gynoecology" at the famous Rotunda Hospital in Dublin.

# Essence Of "Gita" Philosophy

## As Explained By Dnyaneshwar

(By SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)

**In the following article Sir Lalubhai Samaldas makes a critical and exhaustive analysis of a notable publication relating to Indian culture, Mr. Manu Subedar's translation of the commentary on the "Gita" by Dnyaneshwar Maharaj.**

The first time that I heard Mr. Manu Subedar on public platform was when he spoke as an undergraduate at the Wilson College about a quarter of a century back under the chairmanship of the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale. After the function was over, Mr. Gokhale told me that he saw a very bright future for the young man, as he had both brains and high ideals and had also good command on the English language. He would have very much liked Mr. Subedar to join him in the Servants of India Society, which he had then started, and the event very nearly came off. But that is another story. Subsequently Mr. Subedar distinguished himself both in India and in the United Kingdom in the study of political economy and he held the chair of economics at the Calcutta University for some years. In the last fifteen years he has played an active part in the business life of Bombay city.

His minority report on banking, which shows his capacity for original thought as well as his deep nationalism would be indispensable to any one, who desires to understand the economic life of this country and the defects of existing economic organisation. It was, therefore, a surprise, and a very pleasant one, for me when Mr. Subedar presented me with a copy of his translation of the exposition of the Gita by Dnyaneshwar Maharaj of Alandi.* This revealed to me that in his excursion in the field of philosophy and spiritual thought, he had maintained the same high standard as in the more mundane matters.

HUMANITY'S COMMON HERITAGE.

The Gita itself is read and respected universally in India. It is recognised by many western thinkers as the most distinct and outstanding expression of Hindu religion. As the translator puts it so well, "the Gita is the greatest synthetic effort of human thought." This sacred book of the Hindus has been annotated by great founders of many religious schools like Sankaracharya and Ramanujacharya. It has been translated in every vernacular and in most foreign languages, the outstanding rendering in English being by Sir Edwin Arnold in his "Song Celestial." It has thus become the common heritage of humanity. The most remarkable exposition of the Gita in any Indian vernacular is that by Dnyaneshwar Maharaj, who lived six hundred years ago. It is a Marathi classic and it occupies a unique position wherever the Marathi language and tradition has reached, so much so that in Maharashtra this exposition has assumed the same sanctity as the original words of Shri Krishna. Owing to the difficulty of language, this book has not been known so far widely in other parts of the country and I trust that it will be therefore, recognised that Mr. Subedar has rendered a distinct service to the cause of Indian culture in making this exposition of the Gita by Dnyaneshwar Maharaj available in the English language.

The style of the book is racy and runs smoothly and, as indi-

(Continued on next page)

*"Gita Explained by Dnyaneshwar Maharaj", translated into English by Manu Subedar. Published by D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Price Rs. 2-3-0, Paper Bound Rs. 2.


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# FASCIST PLANS FOR JAPAN

## Army Officers Interest In Cult Of Nationalism And Patriotism

A book that was banned when it was first published 13 years ago has been adopted as the "Bible" of a certain section of the Japanese army. Republished in an expurgated form, "The National Reconstruction of Japan" is a volume written by a would-be social reformer, Ikki Kita by name, and it is said to be exercising a considerable influence upon many of the younger army officers at the present time.

FASCIST PLAN.

The higher military authorities, says Reuter message in "Manchester Guardian", seem worried by the interest being displayed by young officers in a service traditionally supposed to keep aloof from politics. Although certain "threatening references" have been removed from the book as it appeared in 1910, the drastic nature of the "reforms" urged by the may be indicated. He advocates:

The suspension of the Constitution for three years; the dissolution of the Diet; and the proclamation of martial law throughout the country.

The abolition of the peerage.

The replacement of Privy Councillors and "other high officials in the Imperial Court" by "men of real ability."

The prohibition of the holding of property exceeding £100,000 or land exceeding £10,000 in value by any individual.

The adoption of Esperanto "as a second national language, to be substituted in due course for our present tongue."

Private property in excess of the maximum value stipulated is to be handed over to the State. Excess land is "to be divided among the landless peasantry." Various kinds of labour legislation are strongly enjoined, and no enterprise other than those controlled by the State is to be capitalised at over £1,000,000.

SEISANTO.

Drastic though many of these recommendations may appear, they are no more so than those advocated by the Seisanto, the most active of the present reactionary organisations; indeed, many of them virtually coincide. It seems likely, in fact, that the Seisanto obtained many of its ideas from this book.

The fact that a section of the army now too appears to be interested in these same theories is a matter of significance to-day, when Japan is in an unsettled condition in view of the economic distress, the increasing loss of faith in party politics, the prevalent bitterness against the alleged selfishness and oppression of capitalistic elements, and the cult of an intensive form of nationalism and patriotism.

# INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS

## New Organisation Formed At Calcutta

At a representative meeting of eminent businessmen University and college professors and students of Economics held at the Hall of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, the Indian Institute of Economics, was formed with the object of providing a platform for the discussion of current economic matters, interpreting the recent economic tendencies and developments in India and abroad, stimulating studies of economic developments both Indian and foreign, from a realistic point of view and also of bringing into closer contract Professors and researchers of Economics practical businessmen. Among those who attended were Mr. N. R. Sarker, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Dr. N. N. Law, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Prof. L. A. Natesan, Dr. N. Sanyal, Prof. H. S. Chatterjee, Mr. D. K. Sanyal, Bimal Chandra Ghose, and Mr. M. P. Gandhi.

A provisional committee with Mr. N. R. Sarker as President, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. N. N. Law and Sir H. S. Pau as Vice-Presidents and Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. G. L. Metha, Rai A. C. Banerjee Bahadur and Dr. N. Sanyal (among others) a members was formed to draft the constitution of the Institute and carry on the work till the election of a regular committee.

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE CIRCUS
SYNCHRONISED

# LARGE FAMILY OF CRIMINALS

—:o:—

## Sons, Daughters & Grand Children All Been To Jail Says Octogenarian Woman

KALUTARA.

A woman of 85 years, named H. Naiya, the complainant in a Police Court case, admitted under cross-examination that her husband, three sons, four sons-in-law, 17 grand children and nine nephews, (34 in all), had been to gaol for various criminal offences, and that she too had been very pugnacious.

The case was one in which the Paiyagala Police charged two men named Egoris and Siyaneris of Magalkande in Beruwala, grandsons of the complainant, with having set fire to the house of the complainant, Sergeant Banda of the Paiyagala Police conducted the prosecution, and Mr. E. S. Fernando defended the accused.

The story of the complainant was that she was away at the house of one of her daughters on the evening in question and happened to come home about 9-30 p.m., when she saw the two accused coming out of her house. They were angry with her, owing to her having refused to give them some money which she had saved.

The defence submitted that the complainant had brought this action merely to harass the two accused, as they had just a week prior to this incident acted in coulsion with a person who had a civil dispute with her.

The Magistrate, in acquitting the accused, called up all the villagers who had come to Court from Magalkande and warned them severaly to be very careful and not to be implicateed in criminal cases.

# MEDICAL BUREAUCRACY

## Dentist Charged

Horace George Osborne was summoned at the North London Police Court at the instance of James Arthur Shipman, on behalf of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, for having, as alleged, practised dentistry without being registered.

William George Gibbins, a builder, gave evidence that his dentures had slipped and in May he went to Osborne. Osborne, he said took an impression of his mouth, but not until he (Gibbins) had threatened him.

In cross-examination by Mr. H. Rickets, solicitor, for the defence, Gibbins said he had intended going elsewhere, but Mr. Shipman persuaded him to go to Osborne. He told Osborne that if he did not do the work he would go elsewhere and put in a claim to him.

Mr. Rickets: Was the threat made at the suggestion of Mr. Shipman?

The witness: Yes.

The complainant in this summons suggests that you should go to an unregistered dentist and induce him to do work he is not entitled to do?—That is the position.

Mr. Rickets said he was amazed and astonished at the methods of the Dental Board. "Anything more unEnglish than what has been heard from a witness for the prosecution," he said, "it is very difficult to imagine." The defendant had been deliberately lured and very artfully lured, into committing an offence. Having previously been convicted and fined the defendant had given an undertaking that he would give up practising dentistry, and then a old patient was sent to force him to do some work so that he could be prosecuted. To his (Mr. Rickets's) mind it was perfectly monstrous.

# RS. 15,000 FRAUD CHARGE

## Orders Reserved In Case Of Alleged Sale Of Worthless Decree

Orders were reserved by Mr. J. C. Biswas, Additional Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, in the case in which Gajraj Jhunjhunwalla was charged with cheating Manohar Chand Khaitan out of Rs. 5,000.

The prosecution case was that accused induced complainant to purchase for Rs. 15,000 a decree which he said he had obtained from Bombay High Court against the firm of Vinnaj Rambhakat for the sum of Rs. 178-0-6-0. He was said to have informed the complainant that the decree was free from all attachment orders.

The complainant alleged that he later found that the decree had been previously attached by Sir Samichand Hukumchand and that it was therefore worthless.

Jhunjhunwalla is on bail.

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# BURNING OLD WORKS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the last Convocation address in our University Sir C. V. Raman, LL.D., who had been specially invited to deliver the address, suggested rather a novel bold and drastic method of periodical burning of libraries, only preserving a few supreme productions. This may perhaps do in the case of books of science which is essentially progressive. The old srientific ideas become absolete at each step in advance. But the example he gave of the burning of a library containing four lakhs of books under orders of Caliph Omar is hardly opposite. The Caliph burned most of the books on Iranian religion and philosophy saying that what is worth knowing is in the Koran and what is contained in their books is useless. This proved a sad loss to the conquered Zoroastrian people of Perasa.

It is said of the great Arab philosopher Avicenna in the twelith century A.D. that he had such a prodigious memory that the actual information he acquired was all complete when he was eighteen. It ripened afterwards, but did not actually increase. Now before the invention of the art of printing a book need not have existed in more than a single copy. A work by Avicenna never went outside the possession of the patron to whom it was dedicated. In a lecture delivered before the Persian Society of London by Prof. D. S. Margoliouth D. Litt. in 1913-14 on Avicenna the lecturer says that the Arab genius acquired his choicest learning at the library of the Samanid Prince whom he credits with a possessing an extraordinary collection of books, of many among which the titles were scarcely known. This library was presently burnt, and some charged Avicenna himself with setting fire to it, in order to have the monopoly of its contents, which were deposited in his mind alone.

The lecturer adds that the wilful destruction of books was not uncommon in these countries, and cites the case of a famous but unsuccessful contemporary of the philosopher having burnt his own collection before his death. "The very letter in which the latter philosopher defends the act is extant. It seems that he had been disappointed in his hopes of acquiring wealth through these books and regarded the world as unworthy of them! To justify his conduct he cites other examples:—(1) Abu Amr Ibn al-Ala buried his books in the bowels of the earth, and no trace of them was ever found. (2) David the Tayite, "one of the best of mankind in asceticism, piety and learning" cast his books into the sea saying to them: "You have been good guides, but it is futile for one who has reached his destination to keep the guide." (3) Yusuf Ibn Asbat threw his book into mountain cave, and closed up the entrance saying "Learning guided us at first, but it may lead us astray another time." (4) Sufyan al-Thauri tore up a thousand volumes and tossed the fragments to the winds saying, "Would that my hand had been amputated at the wrist, nay at the elbow, before I had written a line." Other instances were cited by the aforesaid Professor at his lecture, but I do not wish to take too much advantage of your valued columns. Perhaps these Iconoclasts believed that "too much reading is weariness of the flesh."

—Yours, etc.

RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER.

# Blackburn Communists Booed & Hooted

When the committee of the Blackburn Weavers' Association were seated during Mail week a deputation of Communists, accompanied by over 1,000 people, visited the weavers' office and asked for an interview. The weavers' committee refused to receive a deputation who had passed a resolution demanding a county strike and there was some booing and shouting, but the police dispersed the crowd without any disorder.—"Manchester Guardian."

# ESSENCE OF "GITA" PHILOSOPHY

(Continued from previous page)

cated on the title page, it is not a commercial venture. I suspect that it has been deliberately put forward at a low price as, from the excellent printing, paper, and get-up, it does not appear possible that the price could recoup the outlay.

In an introduction to the translation, which runs into fifty pages, are visible the extraordinary consequences out the highest western culture, which Mr. Subedar had opportunities of receiving and of the elevating and purifying effect of the teaching of Dnyaneshwar Maharaj, which his constant reading has imparted to him. For the reader, to whom the philosophy of the Gita is entirely unfamiliar, he gives in a clear and lucid manner a summary of the important principles unfolded and rightly gives the first place to the insistence in the Gita on "the Soul in man, which is beyond the body, which is indestructible, but which is being identified with the body through error."

THE "PARA BRAHMA."

"Every glimpse of the Soul raises the spirit of the man and while full realization may be far off even as an occasional but effective cure for baseness, this doctrine is unrivalled." Even a temporary realization of the Soul is possible to a person of a very high moral status, a person who has no selfish motives and who can think of the universe as one with his Soul and his Soul as one with the universe. It is not necessary to be a Hindu to be able to realize the oneness of the individual soul with the Para Brahma and be a Yogi in the real sense of the term. There must be many non-Hindus, who have reached this stage through the correct understanding of their own religions, and there are some other non-Hindus, who have found the Gita and the Upanishads very helpful for their spiritual growth. When I met George Russel, well-known as A. E., an Irish naturalist and poet, I felt that I was in the presence of a real Yogi,—one who was spiritually much higher than many of the learned Hindu Yogis and Sanyasis, whom I had seen before in India; and Mr Subedar is quite right where he says "Many non-Hindus of high character and pure life can lay much greater claim, if really there can be any exclusive claim, to a work of this kind."

Having spoken about the Soul, Mr. Subedar refers to the theory of Karma, which is in a sense a corrolary to the first proposition about the existence of Soul as distinct from the body, and as existing after the body is destroyed. As a working hypothesis for the explanation of general inequalities and apprent incongruities in this world of ours, the theory of Karma as expounded in the Gita holds a very high place, perhaps the highest, and it is good that Mr. Subedar has devoted a paragraph to this subject.

ESSENCE OF DNYANESHWAR'S TEACHING.

After referring to the one-ness of the individual soul with the Para Brahma, Mr. Subedar takes up the subject of the relation of man to man as propounded in the Dnyaneshwari Gita. This subject is more easily understandable and more practical and is bound to draw greater attention and attraction than the other. According to him, this relationship means "that the use or enjoyment of anything, except after fulfilling the necessary obligations (towards the human beings) is to be regarded as theft, and therefore reprehensible both in the eyes of the state and of God." Mr. Subedar, thinks that "the essence of the teaching of Dnyaneshwar Maharaj is that every right-thinking man must take the responsibility for all the suffering, which goes on around him." The Gita does not expect an enlightened human being to claim any right except the right to serve, and his is the only right, which is extolled. The whole of this chapter (if I may use that word for a particular portion of the introduction) deserves careful study and consideration of not only students of religious philosophy but of social philosophy.

AN ICONOCLAST.

After referring to the un-understanding criticism of the Gita that it preaches inactivity and proving that, on the contrary, efficiency is extolled by Dnyaneshwar Maharaj, Mr. Subedar turns to a question which is sure to raise a regular nest of hornets around his head. The constant reading of Dnyaneshwari Gita has made Mr. Subedar not merely a puritan but an iconoclast. "In his enthusiasm for religious purification and edification of the Hindu, he has, I fear, gone to the other extreme and not looked deep into the origin and history of idol worship. Nor has he taken cognizance of the fact that there is an innate desire in almost every human for hero-worship, and that this latent quality leads persons, who have not the requisite spiritual strength, to seek for help from symbols and eclats of their gods, who are genuine heroes to them. Barring this slight criticism, one cannot help agreeing with the following remarks of the writer. "If the idols were merely symbolic, the original idea would come up some time or other, but the symbols have appropriated the place of reality," and perhaps he wanted to add, and therefore they must be removed from the path of the progress of Hinduism. Intimately connected with the question of idols is the question of temples and mosques, on which the author has given his views. This subject, however, requires a special article for its exposition and so I shall refer to the subject some other time.

I cannot help giving, however, the conclusion, at which Mr Subedar has arrived, and which as follows. "The greatest approach to truth is not through fanaticism of any kind, but through toleration and self-abnegation. . . Happiness lies in the desire to give unto others the best which one has got, and not in grabbing things."

Mr. Subedar has rendered distinct service to modern India to the English reading public by putting before them this English translation of the Dnyaneshwari Gita. I wish and pray that the reader of this translation may obtain that peace and equanimity which Mr. Subedar has evidently obtained by the constant reading of the original and by translating it into a foreign language. May the book reach each and every seeker after Truth and may the author achieve the success, which he so well deserves.

# MAN WHO LAUGHED AT DANGER

## Death Of General Coen Brits

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail).

The death has occurred on his farm at Plaxtrand, near Standerton, of General Coen Brits.

The memory of General Coen Brits' rugged personality will probably outlive the fame of his military exploits. He was one of those Anglo-Boer War heroes whose deeds have with time acquired the blamour of legend.

As de Wet was known for his elusiveness, Botha for his courage and Smuts for his wisdom in the Council Chamber so General Brits will live in the popular fancy as the man who could laugh in the face of the greatest danger.

He was born on April 19, 1868, in the Wakkerstroom district. When the Anglo-Boer War broke out, he was Assistant Field Cornet, and took part at Colenso, Dundee, Modder Spruit and Spion Kop. After the fall of Pretoria he showed up at his best in guerilla warfare, and made several spectacular raids.

He was an adept at night work, but had many narrow escapes surrounded by the enemy.

The Great War found him ready to take the field again. At the outbreak, General Botha sent a wire telling him to mobilise his men. His reply was characteristic: "I am mobilising. Who do you want us to fight the English or the Germans?"

Brits served during the German-West campaign with distinction, and later played a big part in the German East operations. Here he commanded the Third East African Division, and operated under General Smuts.

A bluff and rugged personality, General Brits always inspired the confidence of his men, and won their affection. During his illness many of the men who had served under him paid visits to "The General".

In the field his methods were unorthodox in the extreme, but usually successful. He was without doubt one of the outstanding personalities of the Anglo-Boer War.

# H. G. WELLS TROUNCED

—:o:—

## Morrison's Reply To Attack

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport in the late Labour Government, made a bitter retort to Mr. H. G. Wells's critiism of the Labour party at the Liberal Summer School, a criticism Mr. Morrison describes as "a pitiful exhibition of superior intellectual arrogance at the expence of the organised working-class movement."

"Mr. Wells, whose uncertain policies have fitted during the past years between Liberalism and Socialism, is at the moment a sort of Liberal Bolshevist," declared Mr. Morrison. "He has made one of his occasional spiteful attacks on the Labour party. Mr. Wells, who has done well for himself materially, says that we have proved ourselves to be nothing more than spouting mouths and clutching hands with no brains whatever.

SPOUTING MOUTH.

It is a curious thing that just before the publication of Mr. Wells's last book his publishers made a strong appeal to myself and other Labour ex-Ministers to write a few lines of commendation of the book for advertising purposes, and we did. So, apparently, the leaders of this party of spouting mouths, clutching hands, and no brains are good enough to write nice things about Mr. Wells's books in order that his hands may clutch more royalties.

"In his earlier days Mr. Wells was a shop assistant. So was I. The bulk of the pre-war shop assistants were notoriously snobbish, which was why it was so difficult to organise them in trade unions. So far as I can see Mr. Wells's mentality is still typical of pre-war shop assistant snobbery at its worst. The trouble is that Mr. Wells thinks the Labour party ought to be run exclusively by the bourgeois intelligentsia, of which he is such an able representative. He has really a contempt for the working class.

"For ourselves, we admire much of Mr. Wells's writings, and we are grateful to him for his works, but when he adopts this attitude of contemptuous superiority he drives us to feel just as contemptuous towards him as he is towards us. Moreover, in the world of practical politics it is time he realised that he is really pretty hopeless, as the Bolshevists soon found out when he visited Russia."

# POSTMASTER CHARGED WITH FRAUD

## Postal Inspector Detects Misappropriations Which Accused Makes Good

Babu Bhusan Chandra Sistoo, Post Master of Sarenga Post Office, thana Raipur, was arrested on a charge of misappropriation of postal money amounting to Rs. 98/ and odd. It is reported that the Postal Inspector of Bishnupur detected this mis-appropriation, during his inspection of the Sarenga Post Office. Information was given to the Police, and the Sub-Inspector of Raipur after investigation submitted charge sheet against the Post Master.

It is alleged that after institution of the case, the accused paid up the whole amount said to have been misappropriated. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bankura enlarged him on a bail of Rs. 300 during the pendency of the case.

# Bureau Of Rural Health

—:o:—

(BY MAIL.)

BANGALORE, August 26.

The Mysore Government have appointed a Committee to examine and define the nature and extent of co-operation possible from local bodies in the State with a view to extend the activities of the Bureau of Rural Health constituted in 1920 under the Directorship of Dr. W. Sweet of the Rockfeller Foundation.

—A.P.

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# FIREARMS IN BANGALORE CANTONMENT

(BY MAIL.)

BANGALORE, August 26.

Mr. Sullivan, Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, has issued a public notice regarding the possession of unlicensed revolvers and pistols within the station limits, which runs thus:—

"As there is reason to believe that there are persons in this Civil and Military Station who possess revolvers without licences and either through carelessness or fear of prosecution have failed to declare their names, will all those persons who possess such kindly inform the Police Commissioner before September 30th? No action will be taken against them, but any person found in possession of an unlicensed revolver or pistol after that date will be prosecuted."—A.P.

# PROTECTION FOR SILK AND SILK GOODS

(BY MAIL.)

BANGALORE, August 26.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Commerce Department of the Government of India to-day communicating a unanimous resolution adopted by that body at an emergent meeting, urging the immediate necessity of affording adequate protection against the import of foreign silk and silk goods, in view of the urgency and acuteness of the situation created by dumping in India of foreign raw silk and silk goods at unprecedentedly low prices and the consequent danger to the very existence of the Indian silk industry.—A.P.

# QUEER TALES FROM LIFE

—:o:—

## Girl Pays For Kiss Bestowed On Another

"Women," said the philosopher, "are queer cattle." They are—but so are men. Here are a few queer stories about both sexes gleaned from yesterday's news:—

A youth at Wood Green was accused of kissing a girl by force. He was found guilty and fined £1.

**Another girl came forward to pay the fine!**

A widow gave evidence in a bigamy case at Stratford, E.

"The accused man," she said, "came to my house as a boarder.

**We became friendly. Then I told him he must marry me if he wanted to stay.**

"He did 'marry' me, but he had a wife already."

# ICEBERG THRILLS FOR LINER PASSENGERS

## Cunarder 2 Days Late

PLYMOUTH. (By Mail.)

When the Cunard liner Alaunia arrived here from Canada, two days late, with 700 passengers on board, it was reported that she had encountered a fog bank and many icebergs.

One passenger said he counted 100 icebergs—some more than 100ft high—within half a mile.

The fog was almost impenetrable at times, and on one way the ship covered only ninety-five miles. Capt. Edkin, her commander, remained on the bridge for two days, and the look-outs were doubled. The voyage was completed without mishap.

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# ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF SHORT-TERM MONEY

## Rise In Silver Prices

### WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Aug. 26.

MONEY.

The money market remained quiet with call funds quoted at about 2 per cent. throughout the week. Large treasury bill maturities amounting to about Rs. 345 lacs together with the proceeds of half a million sterling sold to Government at this week's bidding account for the present monetary situation. The trade demand is still at a low ebb and amounts to about Rs. 81 lacs only and this is probably due to operations in connection with the new loan. So long as the sale of treasury bills is not re-started, there would appear to be no source of investment for short-term money, which is generally abundant at this time of the year. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 2 per cent and six months 2-3/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 19th instant shows an increase of Rs. 80.54 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 27,76,31,000 as compared with Rs. 21 94 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 33.95, a decrease of 0.48 per cent. under last week Loans Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 162.26 lacs, Rs. 19.18 lacs and by Rs. 38.54 lacs respectively. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 217.91 lacs to Rs. 16.73 crores, probably due to the New Loan subscriptions and Other deposits by Rs. 128.36 lacs to Rs. 63.94 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 4 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was dull during the early part of the week, but developed strength towards the close following the advance in the price of India sterling stocks in London. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper which was quoted at about Rs. 68-12 improved and closed at Rs. 69-5. A fair amount of business was done in the new rupee loan at one to one and one-fourth premium. All other issues closed steady and short-term bonds particularly were in demand. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan remained steady at Rs. 105-1, 1933 at Rs. 101.6, 1935 at Ds. 100.5 and 1939-41 loan improved from Rs. 98-2 to Rs. 99. 6 per cent. 1932 bonds are quoted at Rs. 100-4 and 1933-38 at Rs. 101-10. 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan was in demand at Rs. 102-2. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Dev. Loan remained stationary at Rs. 105-11 and Treasury bonds at Rs. 104-9. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan was quieter and closed at Rs. 79-8 and 1934-37 loan at Rs. 98-10. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan kept steady at Rs. 90-4 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 99-10.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was a shade quieter at the opening, but the tone became firmer at the close especially when it was known that large applications amounting to over £1-1/2 millions were tendered to Government at 1s. 6-3/32d.. the allotment being only 30 per cent. Gold business also showed a slight improvement and this was partly responsible for the additional strength. Sellerrs of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 6-1/16d. with buyers at 1s. 6-1/8d., though business was done at 3/32 towarts the close. Forward rates also kept steady with sellers at 1/6-1/16 up to the end of November and 1/6-1/32 for December-January. Merchandise exports were still small, but the enquiry for remittances is also limited.

The dollar sterling quotation eased during the week from dol. 3.47-1/4 to dol. 3.46-1/4 but closed at dol. 3.46-1/2. French francs moved between 88-7/8 and 88-1/4. The Belga finished at 24.95 and the Italian lira at 67.50.

A press communique of the 23rd instant states that £478,000 were purchased by Government during the week ending 20th August, making such purchases since 1st April to £1,196.000. In addition £715,000 were taken over in London making the total remittances since the latter date £1.911,000

Another communique of the same date states that tenders to the amount of £1,685,000 at 1/6-3/32 were received and allotted approximately 30 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £500.000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 31st August on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

The gold market was steady and prices improved in sympathy with easier London-New York cross rate. The volume of turnover in ready was also proportionately larger and this week's shipment is expected to be of fair size Exports of gold by last week mail amounted to Rs. 56.56 lacs per s.s. "Maloja". The price of ready improved from Rs. 29-4-6 to Rs. 29-6-3 per tola. The forward market still remains neglected. Sovereigns still command a premium, and the quotation rose to Rs. 18-12 but closed at Rs. 18-9 and Rs. 18-10-6 for ready and 12th Sept. settlement respectively. In London the quotation for gold improved from 118s. 9d. to 119s. 1d. The daily off-take stands at no better than 2,000 tolas with stocks amounting to 2 lacs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-6-3 and Rs. 29-4-6 for ready and 15th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 108,793 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market was characterised by a sharp rally towards the close following an improvement in the Shanghai tael which rose from 1s. 9-3/16 to 1s. 9-1/2d. and the assurance given by President Hoover that the silver question is sure to be referred to the forthcoming world economic conference. The price in the local market rose by nearly one rupee per 100 tolas to Rs. 56-12 for ready and Rs. 57-6 for September settlement. The difference between near and forward is maintained at around ten annas owing to large stocks amounting to about 10,000 bars with a small off-take of about 15 bars a day. Furthermore the uncertainty regarding the reduction of duty on silver imports continues to exercise its influence. An official denial of this rumour which has been persistent for several months past would be welcome as it will assist freer trade in this commodity in the local market. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-12 and Rs. 55-3 for ready, and 22nd August settlement, Rs. 57-6 and 55-15 for 20th September settlement and Rs. 57-13 and Rs. 56-11 for 19th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £14,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £14,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 11,551 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000.

SHARES.

The share market was very steady and cotton mill shares in particular were strong owing to a rise in the price of raw cotton to about Rs. 243 per candy. Cotton mill shares gained about 10 to 15 points in the case of high-priced issues and the following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 680, 68/3; Century Rs 220. 217/8; 222/8; Central India Rs 281/4, 280. 287/8; Crescent Rs. 46/4, 48/2; Fazulbhoy Rs. 282/8, 278/12, 290; Indore Malwa Rs 327/8. 351/4x d.; Kohinoor Rs. 130, 127/8, 132/8; New Great Rs 130. 126/4, 128/12; Pearls Rs. 158/2, 156/4, 160; Simplex Rs 51/4x w. and Swadeshi Rs. 220. 225.

The miscellaneous section remained steady in sympathy, and a fair turnover is reported in Tata Iron Ordys which improved to Rs. 24, with Defds. quoting at Rs. 127/8. Tata Hydros maintained the level of Rs. 123/12. Tata Powers improved from Rs 605 to Rs. 625 and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 986/4 to Rs. 1,000. Alcocks gained about 5 points to 130. Bombay Burma moved up from Rs. 366/4 to Rs. 373/12, while Bombay Trams receded from Rs. 108 to Rs. 104/1 Bombay Steams also quietened a little from Rs. 212/8 to Rs 211/4. Cement shares were weak owing to outside competition and rumours in the market that the Cement association were contemplating a reduction in their price to meet this competition Bundis declined to Rs. 14/8 and Indian cements to Rs. 168/12. Katni Ordys lost about 10 points to Rs. 166/4 with Defds. falling from Rs. 660 to Rs. 626/4. Railway shares showed little or no change. Ahmd. Prantij being quoted at Rs. 613/12 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 602/8.

Imperial Bank shares improved to Rs. 1.155 with Contributories to Rs. 286/4. Bank of India shares steadied to Rs. 90 while those of the Central Banks receded from Rs. 16/12 to Rs. 16.


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C.A. 8


## SUGAR MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet in the beginning, dull in the middle and firm during the latter part of the week under review, off-take being on a fair scale. Forward business by offices during the week consisted of 1200 tons Java White September Shipment at Rs. 5|6|3 and of 300 tons Octo|Dec. Shipment at Rs. 5|6|3 per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15|2|3 and Rs. 15|1|3 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5|6|6 and Rs. 5|4|3 for July, Rs. 5|6|3 and Rs. 5|4|6 for August, Rs. 5|6|- and Rs. 5|4|6 for September, Rs. 5|6|3 and Rs. 5|5|6 for Octo|Dec. and Rs. 5|7|6 and Rs. 5|7 for Jan|March Shipment for Java Sugar and Rs. 15|2|6 and Rs. 15|-|- for Belgian Beet Ready Sugar.

ARRIVALS: S. S. Nalgora arrived during the week with about 9000 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Sumatra and S. S. Ranee are expected to arrive on the 27th instant and 10th proximo with about 27000 and 5500 bags respectively.

Off-take: Offtake during week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 40,000 bags.

KARACHI AND CALCUTTA: Markets ruled firm with good demand for Spot. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 14|8|6 and Rs. 10|11 respectively.

Foreign Markets:—New York shows a decline of about 2 points and London raws also declined by about 1 to 1-1|2d. per cwt. during the week. The Trust in Java continue as sellers at F 6|- for Java White at which limit regular small lots are daily effected. Messrs. Lauborn Co. of New York estimate world consumption of Sugar for 1932 at 26,580,000 tons, compared with Messrs. Willet & Gray's estimate for 1930|31 at 26|678,000 and 25,272,000 tons respectively.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready 15|2|3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5|8 per cwt. F B H.

S S Nalgora Rs. 5|6 per cwt F B H.

S S Sumatra Rs. 5|6|6 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July Rs. 5|6|6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment August Rs. 5|6|3 Rs. per cwt. F B H.

Shipment September Rs. 5|6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo|Dec. Rs. 5|6|3 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan|March Rs. 5|7|6 per cwt. F B H.

Belgian Beet:—

Ready Rs. 15|1 per cwt.

Tone:—Firm.


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# JAPAN IMITATING WESTERN POWERS

## Why She Recognised Manchukuo

### MANCHURIAN AMAN SABHA'S INVITATION

### *JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS*

The following are more important extracts from the speech of Count K. Uchinda, Minister of Foreign Affairs before the Japanese Imperial Diet, on August 26, justifying the recognition of Manchukuo State.

We are all gratified to note that Manchukuo has entered upon a career of healthy progress. The Japanese Government are convinced that recognition of this new State is the only way of stabilising conditions in Manchuria and of establishing conditions of permanent peace in the Far East; and with a view to early extension of formal recognition to Manchukuo we are making various arrangements, upon the completion of which in the near future our plan will be carried through.

Although Japan has been chief victim of the abnormal state of affairs in China, other countries have also suffered intolerable indignities and incalculable material loss. At the same time, it is admitted by those conversant with actual conditions in China that no remedy can be effected by having recourse either to covenant of the League of Nations or to any other organ of what may be termed "Machinery of Peace."

**In fact it has been a practice of Powers, as has been demonstrated on innumerable occasions, to repair or prevent injuries to their important rights and interests in China by direct application of force without relying upon those instruments of peace.**

JAPAN'S PATIENCE.

For over twenty years, Japan continued to exercise the greatest patience and moderation in the hope that some day China might soberly undertake the task of rehabilitating her fortunes and playing her proper role in maintenance of peace in the Far East. China failed, however, to show any sincere desire to reciprocate our good will ard kindly sentiments, but increased more than ever in her arogance and intolerance.

There are those who argue as though of Japan were in violation of Kellogg-Briand Anti-war Pact. But such cortention has no foundation in fact. As I have sated, Japan has been forced to adopt necessary measures for the prevention of wanton attacks upon the important rights and interests vital to her national existence. Anti-war Pact does not put restraint upon the exercise of the right of self-defence in such case. Pact does not prohibit signatory Power from taking at its own discretion whatever steps it finds imperative in order to remove immediate menaces to its territory and its rights and interests of whatever kind.

**Obviously, exercise of the right of self-defence may extend beyond territory of Power which exercises that right. Japan's action is essentially identical with the action that other Powers have taken elsewhere in similar circumstances.**

MANCHURIAN AMAN SABHAS.

Following upon this action legitimately taken by Japan in face of Chinese attacks, officials of the Regime presided over by Chang Hsuechliang either fled or resigned as you know with the result of practical extinction of that Regime. In the meantime, among the leading people of Manchuria who had long resented the tyranny of Changs and were opposed to plunging their land into civil turmoil of China proper, prospect for political reform was already under way.

It is in every way natural that these leaders should have taken as they did advantage of opportunity by downfall of Chang to launch out upon active movement. "Peace Maintenance Committee" was accordingly organised in Mukden, Harbin and other centres. In view of our own responsibility in respect of maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria we extended necessary co-operation to these Committees. It was Manchurian leaders connected with these Committees who decided that hour had struck for founding new State. Establishment of Manchukuo was the outcome of the separatist movement having for its background geographical and historical peculiarities of Manchuria as well as psychological characteristics of Manchurian people.

NO SENTIMENT.

With regard to question of finding solution for Manchurian problem the Japanese Government attach greatest importance to allowing two points:—First, that in seeking satisfactory solution we should aim at fulfilment of legitimate aspirations of Manchurian people at adequate guarantees for rights and interests of Japan,—at prevention, in order to make Manchuria the safe place to live in alike for Manchurians and foreigners, of any recrudescence of erstwhile anti-foreign policy and movements and finally at bringing not only stability to Manchuria but permanent peace to the Far East.

Secondly, that such solution should be effected by rejecting all sentimental propositions and abstract theories and arrive at upon solid basis of realities of situation. In view of the circumstances that led to outbreak of last September and immense sacrifices our country have been compelled to make in past, the Japanese Government feel the imperious need of arriving at fundamental solution of the Manchurian problem on lines of eliminating for all time causes of these two propositions and of secular Sino-Japanese conflict.

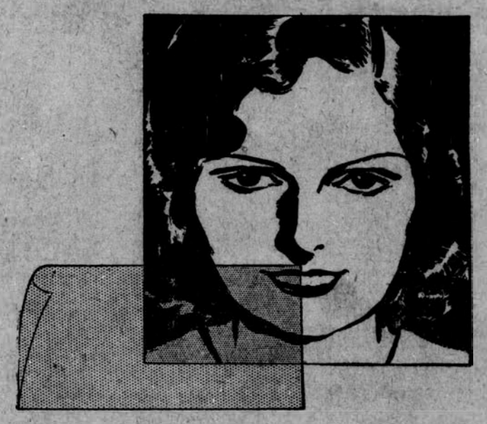
HER HONESTY.

On the other hand, it appears that in certain quarters plan is being considered to reach solution by patching up matters for a moment by investing China proper in one form or another with authority over Manchuria. That such plan would only serve to reproduce situation preceeding the incident of the September 18th is only too plain to us who have been taught by bitter experience in past. The people in Japan can never consent to the solution of that kind.

Moreover, it is as clear as day that investment of China proper with power over Manchuria under whatever guise is totally irreconcilable with political creed enunciated in the declaration of independence and other public statements of the Manchukuo Government and therefore that the same in question has no chance of being accepted by Manchurians. Imposition upon Manchuria of what is not wanted by Manchurians would be as unjust as ill-advised in that it would only end by sowing seeds of future trouble in that land.

BOYCOTT CONTINUES.

As regards the condition prevailing in China proper, I regret to say that growing disturbance in her domestic administration coupled with rampant activities of the communist bandits throughout extensive area in the Yangtze Valley and South China, is casting gloomy shadow on the path of the National Government. Besides, as anti-foreign, especially anti-Japanese movement, still continues unabated, further complications are likely to arise in foreign relations of China, which in turn will make here international confusion worse confounded. Truly, our deep sympathy is due to Chinese people, who have to suffer under these troubled conditions. To allow such conditions to persist as they are, I am firmly convinced, will not only be deplorable for China herself but will constitute constant danger of bringing about serious menace to rights and interests of foreign posers.

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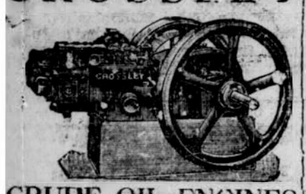

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## AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 9.14 |
| December | 9.31 |
| January 1933 | 9.38 |
| March 1933 | 9.49 |
| Middling Spot | 9.20 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Aug. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 9.15 |
| December | 9.31 |
| Middling spot | 9.08 |

NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 27.

New York—10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—
Market—Closed.
New York.—Noon Call.
Market.—Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 27.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 14,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 23,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Aug. 27.

| | 10-10 a.m. quotations | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| August 1932 | | 6.51 |
| September 1932 | | 6.52 |
| October | 6.48 | 6.54 |
| November 1932 | | 6.54 |
| December 1932 | | 6.54 |
| January 1933 | 6.50 | 6.55 |
| February | | 6.56 |
| March 1933 | 6.54 | 6.58 |
| April 1933 | | 6.60 |
| May 1933 | 6.57 | 6.62 |
| June 1933 | | 6.64 |
| July 1933 | .... | 6.66 |
| August 1933 | | 6.68 |
| Middling Spot | | 6.78 |

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH:— | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) | 6.27 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 6.39 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 6.51 |
| C.P. OOMRA:— | |
| Good (No. 1 Staple) | 6.31 |
| Superfine (No. 1 Staple) | 6.46 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple) | 6.61 |
| BENGAL:— | |
| Good | 5.50 |
| Fully Good | 5.60 |
| Fine | 5.70 |
| SCINDE:— | |
| Fully Good | 5.60 |
| Fine | 5.70 |
| Superfine | 5.80 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sakellaridis, October | 8.73 |
| November | 8.48 |
| December | 8.85 |
| January, 1933 | 8.94 |
| March 1933 | 9.03 |
| May 1933 | 9.10 |
| July 1933 | 9.19 |
| F.G.F. Spot | 9.09 |

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver:— Small business. | |
| Spot | 18-3/8 |
| Forward | 18-1/2 |

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 27.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £5/18/11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 27.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 1-43/64 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 1-7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. London on Berlin | 14.56-1/2 |
| T.T. London on Amsterdam | 8.60¼ |
| T.T. London on Brussels | 24.95 |
| T.T. London on Madrid | 43.03 |
| T.T. London on Milan | 67.5[illegible] |
| T.T. London on Berne | 17.83 |
| T.T. London on Paris | 88.34 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 117.00 |
| T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate) | 3.46-3/8 |

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 27.

Rozario Santa Re, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
Aug/Sept. sellers 26/9.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
September sellers 26/6.
Wheat South Australian Parcels:
August sellers 28/-.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:—No offers.


**PATHE CINEMA**

SATURDAY NEXT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

**THE CIRCUS**

SYNCHRONISED


## AMERICAN COTTON CROP

### Details Of Bureau Report

The "Manchester Guardian" in the course the report states that the first Bureau Report on this season's cotton crop issued on Aug. 8th by the Washington Department of Agriculture puts the average crop condition on Aug. 1 at 65.6. This compares with 74.9 on the same date last year, 62.2 two years ago, and 68.5 the 10-year average on August 1. The yield per acre is estimated at 149.6lb. against 185 lb. in the corresponding report last year, and a final estimate of 201.2 lb. for the crop grown in 1931. This indicate a crop of 11,306,000 bales, exclusive of linters, against 15,584,000 bales estimated at the corresponding date last year, and an actual yield of 17,095,000 bales for the last crop and of 13,932,000 bales for the crop grown in 1930. The crop in Lower California which is not included in the United States total, is estimated at 11,000 bales against 26,000 bales harvested last year.

The amount of the new crop ginned up to August 1 is returned by the Census Bureau at 71,000 bales, against 7,000 bales at the same date last year and 78,000 bales to August 1, 1930.

The following table gives details of conditions, with comparisons:—

| | 1932 Aug 1 | 1931 Aug 1 | 1930 Aug 1 | 10-year average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Virgina | 71 | 82 | 72 | 75 |
| North Carolina | 65 | 78 | 74 | 73 |
| South Carolina | 56 | 71 | 74 | 64 |
| Georgia | 60 | 64 | 71 | 63 |
| Florida | 57 | 74 | 72 | 70 |
| Missouri | 81 | 86 | 64 | 74 |
| Tennosse | 69 | 82 | 61 | 74 |
| Alabama | 59 | 70 | 62 | 68 |
| Mississippi | 60 | 73 | 60 | 70 |
| Louisina | 62 | 72 | 54 | 66 |
| Texas | 69 | 75 | 61 | 67 |
| Oklahoma | 70 | 78 | 60 | 72 |
| Arkansas | 70 | 84 | 46 | 72 |
| New Mexico | 85 | 90 | 89 | — |
| Arizona | 91 | 92 | 92 | 89 |
| California | 91 | 92 | 92 | 91 |
| Other States | 70 | 81 | 70 | 77 |
| Average | 65.6 | 74.9 | 62.2 | 68.5 |

The production details by States are as follows (in thousands of bales).—

| | 1932 Est. Aug. 1 | 1931 crop | 1930 crop |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virgina | 35 | 42 | 42 |
| North Carolina | 509 | 756 | 775 |
| South Carolina | 590 | 1005 | 1001 |
| Georgia | 842 | 1393 | 1593 |
| Florida | 20 | 43 | 50 |
| Missouri | 224 | 289 | 151 |
| Tennessee | 392 | 594 | 377 |
| Alabama | 950 | 1420 | 1473 |
| Mississippi | 1148 | 1761 | 1454 |
| Louisiana | 500 | 900 | 715 |
| Texas | 3826 | 5322 | 4038 |
| Oklahoma | 776 | 1261 | 854 |
| Arkansas | 1213 | 1807 | 874 |
| New Mexico | 78 | 98 | 97 |
| Arizona | 81 | 115 | 194 |
| California | 113 | 177 | 255 |
| Other States | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| Total | 11306 | 17095 | 13932 |

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Aug. 27.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: Aug/Sept. sellers per cwt 8/-.
C and F Bombay:
Aug/Sept. sellers per cwt. 8/0-1/2
C and F Karachi:—
Aug/Sept. sellers per cwt. 8/0-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 27.

Cattonseed Bombay Hull ton:—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—Aug/Sept. sellers £12/2/6.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent: Aug-Sept. sellers £11/3/9.

LINSEED.
London, Aug. 27.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: Aug/Sept. sellers £10/18/9.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: August sellers £8/10/0.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton: Aug/Sept sellers £11/5/0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Aug. 27.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt: Sept/Dec. sellers 15/6.
Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt: Jan/April sellers 16/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 27.

Smoked dSheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-13/16.

STOCK EXCHANGE & METAL.
London, Aug. 27.

London Stock Exchange and London Metal is closed to-day.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 27.

Demand. Bills ..... 3.46-3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot:—8-3/4.

## LONDON BULLION MARKET

### Continent And America By Gold

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London have issued the following weekly report dated Aug. 10th:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £138,563,480 on the 3rd inst. as compared with £137,725,916 on the previous Wednesday.

About £1,750,000 bar Gold, of which £560,000 was for delivery next week has been sold in the open market during the past week to the Continent and America.

Quotations during the week:—

| | per fine ounce | Equivalent value of £ Sterling. |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 4th | 117s/5d | 14s/5.6d |
| „ 5th | 118s/6d | 14s/4.1d |
| „ 6th | 119s/3d | 14s/3.0d |
| „ 8th | 119s/1d | 14s/3.2d |
| „ 9th | 118s/7d | 14s/3.9d |
| „ 10th | 118s/2d | 14s/4.5d |
| Average | 118s/6.0d | 14s/4.05d |

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 30th ult. to mid-day on the 8th inst:—

IMPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| British India | 935,858 |
| France | 110,810 |
| British South Africa | 1,935,648 |
| British West Africa | 58,752 |
| Egypt | 174,176 |
| Straits Settlements and Dependencies | 41,557 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan | 23,665 |
| United States of America | 21,120 |
| Iraq | 13,850 |
| Other Countries | 3,382 |
| | 3,313,818 |

EXPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| France | 819,693 |
| Netherlands | 595,220 |
| Belgium | 31,960 |
| Germany | 9,725 |
| United States of America | 225,737 |
| Other Countries | 763 |
| | 1,683,103 |

The s. s. "Corfu" which sailed from Bombay on Saturday last carries Gold to the value of £572,000 consigned to London and £27,000 consigned to Holland.

SILVER.

Speculative purchases from America, which have been the feature of the past week, were so heavy as to prevent movements in the sterling—dollar exchange exerting much influence on the price. After rises of 1/4d. and 3/16d. on two successive days to 17.5/8d. and 17,11/16d. quoted for cash and forward respectively on the 16th inst., prices receded 1/8d. on the 8th inst. and then continued upward with a rise of 5/16d. yesterday and 1/16d. today, when quotations are 17.7/8d. and 17.15/16d.

The Indian Bazaars have been active, fresh bull positions having been opened and closed during the week, and older bull commitments have also been largely covered. Speculators in general have sent good orders. China has again worked both ways whilst the Continent has sold.

Present circumstances render the market highly dangerous. If speculation continues upon the present scale there would seem nothing to prevent further upward movements, but the rise has been so rapid as to suggest that a reaction may be overdue.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 30th ult. to mid-day on the 8th inst.—

IMPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Germany | 36,744 |
| British India | 39,699 |
| Soviet Union (Russia) | 10,890 |
| Belgium | 28,120 |
| France | 3,787 |
| Mexico | 26,868 |
| Australia | 14,418 |
| Canada | 15,556 |
| Other Countries | [illegible] |
| | 176,937 |

EXPORTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Yugo Slavia | 63,553 |
| Other Countries | 5,966 |
| | 69,519 |

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

| | Bar Silver per oz. 9d. Cash Delivery. | Two Months' Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 4th | 17.3/16d. | 17.1/4d. |
| „ 5th | 17.7/16d. | 17.1/2d. |
| „ 6th | 17.5/8d. | 17.11/16d. |
| „ 8th | 17.1/2d. | 17.9/16d. |
| „ 9th | 17.13/16d. | 17.7/8d. |
| „ 10th | 17.7/8d. | 17.15/16d. |
| Average | 17.573d. | 17.635d. |

ON NEW YORK

(cents per ounce .999 fine)

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug. 3rd | 27.3/16 |
| „ 4th | 27.1/4 |
| „ 5th | 27.3/4 |
| „ 6th | 27.11/16 |
| „ 8th | 27.3/4 |
| „ 9th | 28.5/8 |

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 4th inst. to the 10th inst. was del. 3.51 1/2 and the lowest del. 3.44 1/2.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 4th inst. consisted of about 10,000 silver bars as compared with about 32,400,000 ounces in sycee, 240,000,000 dollars and 3,720 silver bars on the 30th ult.

## COTTON TRADE IN EUROPE

### Depressing Conditions

The July issue of the "International Cotton Bulletin", which contains an account of the proceedings at the meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee at Windermere last month, contains also the usual quarterly reports from cotton trade organisations in foreign countries. The tone of these is almost uniformly depressing, as the following brief summaries show:—

Austria.—Yarn output fell 20 per cent between March and May. Spindles reduced from 1,000,000 to 750,000 in last two years, and only 77 per cent of remainder now running.

Belgium.—Cotton piece goods exports in first half of year reduced by over one-half as compared with 1929; home trade slack.

Czecho-Slovakia.—Sales of fine yarns only half of production; American section working to 60 per cent of capacity. Exports of yarns and fabrics in second quarter of year down by 35 to 40 per cent as compared with last year.

England.—Spinners and manufacturers working to only about 60 per cent of full capacity.

France.—Spinners and manufacturers working only about 55 per cent of normal full time.

Germany.—Spinners working to about 60 per cent of full capacity, and manufacturers to about 65 per cent.

Holland.—Export and home trade contracting. Spinners working at about 60 per cent of normal production and weavers at about 70 per cent.

Hungary.—Single shift reverted to in spinning mills which formerly worked double shift. Manufacturers working to about 70 per cent of capacity.

Switzerland.—Production hardly more than 75 per cent of normal; in the fine section less than 65 per cent.

In nearly all instances it is mentioned that conditions in the second quarter of the year were worse than in the first, and the incidence of the depression on the finer sections of the trade is an important feature.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 19th August 1932.

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 11.25 00 000 | |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62 50 000 | |
| Reserve | 5,15 00 000 | |
| Public Deposits | 16,73 57 000 | |
| Other Deposits | 63,94 53 000 | |
| Loans against securities per contra | — | |
| Loans from the Govment of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra | — | |
| Contingent Liabilities | — | |
| Sundries | 1,07 32 000 | |
| Rupees .. | | 92,52 92 000 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 25,21 33 000 | |
| Other authorized securities under the Act | 3,40 84 000 | |
| Ways and Means Advances to the Govment of India | — | |
| Loans | 9,24 23 000 | |
| Cash Credits | 22,43 44 000 | |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | 2,06 33 000 | |
| Foreign bills discounted and purchased | 12 65 000 | |
| Bullion | — | |
| Dead Stock | 2,65 17 000 | |
| Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra | — | |
| Sundries | 32 19 000 | |
| Balances with other Banks | 39 43 000 | |
| | 64,76 61 000 | |
| Cash | 27,76 31 000 | |
| Rupees .. | | 92,52 92 000 |

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London £1,169,500.

Advances and Investments in London £1,248,500.

Cash and balance at other Banks in London £230,800.

Percentage 33.95.

Bank Rate 4 per cent.

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 2,17,91,000 increase.

Other Deposits Rs. 1,26,36,000 increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 47,56,000 increase.

Loans Rs. 1,62,26,000 increase.

Cash Credits Rs. 19,18,000 increase.

Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 27,07,000 increase.

Cash Rs. 80,54,000 increase.

Percentage 33.95.

## WARNING WHICH PROVED EFFECTIVE

### Municipal Progress In Kurla

(From A Correspondent.)

Last year in the month of May, the Minister for Local Self-Government had, in the company of the Collector of Suburban District, officially met the members of the Kurla Municipality and had asked them to proceed, without any further delay, with the work of improving the town or to suffer the suspension of the Municipality. The affairs of the Kurla Municipality were undoubtedly far from being satisfactory in those days, the accumulation of huge arrears of Municipal taxes, bad condition of roads, absence of drainage, etc., being some of the worst features.

In July 1931, however, a new Board came into being with as chairman Mr. Haji Abdur Rahiman Fitwala and it earnestly took to tackling the whole list of complaints. The results of the combined efforts was indeed encouraging, as with the appointment of special officer the accumulation of the arrears of taxes has been progressively diminishing. The bad roads have also been patch repaired and a new venture of appointing a permanent gang for carrying out constant repairs of ruts has met with great success so far. The main road from the Railway Station to the heart of the town has been widened and raised. Besides, more than half a mile of roads in the town has been asphalled. A few new roads have also been constructed while ambitious schemes for other roads have also been taken in hand. The new drains according to the type suggested by the previous members for Local Self-Government, admeasuring about half a mile in length have been constructed. Plans and estimates for four new drains are complete and will be taken up now that the monsoon is over.

AMICABLY SETTLED.

It is also gratifying to see that some outstanding questions that were the subject of longdrawn controversies between Government and the Municipality, have been amicably settled, a move that augurs well for the future of the Municipality. Two chawls for accommodating Municipal sweepers have been constructed and it is believed that this step will go a great way in keeping this most useful section happy and contented. A new Urdu Vernacular School has also been started to provide facilities for such children as wanted to be taught through the medium of that language only.

## ENGLISH SPEECH OF THE FUTURE

### A "Strange Compromise"

LONDON, (By Mail)

The City of London Vacation Course in Education was continued at the Holborn Restaurant.

Mr. A. Lloyd James, lecturer in phonetics at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and secretary to the B.B.C. Advisory Committee on Spoken English addressing a meeting of foreign students on 'The Speaking of English," said he was certain that the English which would be spoken by the English-speaking world in 200 years' time would quite definitely not be the English he was speaking then. It would be a strange compromise between future British English and future American English. It was not generally realized that there were many more people in the world to-day who spoke American, English than there were people who spoke British English.

Captain F. Kingdom Ward was the guest of the course at luncheon, at which Mr. Ernest Young presided.

Captain F. Kingdom Ward said that, as a botanical explorer or "plant hunter" he envisaged a future when the roads of this country would be lined with cherry trees as they were in Japan and when the countryside would show the colour of flowers for 11 months of the year. Few people realized how many of the trees and plants which flowed in this country were not indigenous but had been introduced from abroad. Queen Elizabeth never saw a horse chestnut tree, and many of the plants that were now familiar in this country were unknown, nerless than 100 years ago. To-day there were 12,000 exotic species that flowered in the open in England. A traveller ought to know a little of everything. Geography, according to one definition, was the study of the surface of the earth but that definition covered only the raw materials of geography and did not touch the edifice. Geography was not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a subject by itself, but was the very lifeblood of a dozen other subjects like history and natural science. Mount Everest lived in people's memories not because it was the highest mountain on the map, but because it was associated with men.


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Wednesday, 31st „
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J11

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

# VON PAPEN IN ROLE OF VIRTUAL DICTATOR

## Parliament & Reichstag To Be Ignored?

### *DETERMINED TO FORCE PROGRAMME ON COUNTRY*

BERLIN, Aug. 27.

The mystery of Von Papen's programme for economic rehabilitation of Germany about which speculation has been rife throughout Germany is expected to be revealed to-morrow when the Chancellor will address the Westphalian Farmers' Federation at Neumunster.

**Forecasts of the programme which have aroused the bitter opposition in the Industrial and trade circles suggest that the programme may include reduction of rates of interest on Germany's internal debts, drastic restriction of imports, three per cent capital levy, or compulsory loan on property and increase in inheritance tax from three to thirteen per cent.**

**FORCING PROGRAMME ON COUNTRY?**

**Von Papen is credited with the intention of forcing the programme on the country with or without the consent of Parliament.**

The newspapers estimate that Government needs one hundred to one hundred and fifty million sterling for its labour creating programme, but businessmen fear that the proposal to ration imports will lead foreign countries to retaliate by placing an embargo on German Goods.

EMERGENCY DECREE?

**The Chancellor will go to Neudeck on Monday to submit his plans to President Hindenburg. It is understood that Von Papen intends to get the President's consent to carry out his plans by an emergency decree next week without waiting for the Reichstag to deal with them.**

**He is also expected to get the President to sign a decree for dissolving the Reichstag which assembles on Tuesday, if it proves recalcitrant.—Reuter.**

## HEAVY SENTENCES FOR "REDS"

### Attempted Murder Of German Policeman

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Berlin.—Heavy sentences have been passed by Emergency Court on a group of Communists accused of attempted murder of a policeman.

Two have been sentenced to ten years' hard labour each and two others a year each while three have been acquitted.

## SANJURJO IN SPAIN'S DARTMOOR

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Three-hundred of Spain's worst criminals are serving time for crimes ranging from murder downwards in Spain's Dartmoor, the huge penal settlement of Duesco near Santander where Sanjurjo is now imprisoned. The General will spend a week of solitary confinement after which he will don khaki over-ralls of convict and share labour of other convicts in a large well-equipped prison workshop.

As the Spanish prison system is one of the most humane in Europe there seems little ground for the statement made by newspaper "Socialista" that Sanjurjo has been condemned to "worse than death."

## PROGRESSIVE SHOLAPUR

—:o:—

### Municipal School Board's Activities

### *MINISTER'S CONGRATULATIONS*

SHOLAPUR, August 26.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Kambli arrived in Sholapur on the 25th evening and was received at the station by the Collector, District Officers and the Presidents of the Municipality and District Local Board. This morning he was presented with addresses by the City Municipality and the Municipal School Board.

Rao Bahadur Mulay, Municipal President, in the municipal address referred to, among other things, the "merciless and queer" cuts by the Government auditors, in examining Primary Education accounts for Government grants and gave figures for the last five years of the amounts so disallowed.

SCHOOL BOARD'S ACTIVITIES.

Among several activities of the School Board and the local authority, special mention was made of the opening of the Technical School last year in order to supply the long felt want of the City of Sholapur.

The Chairman of the School Board, Mr. Abdulkarim, Advocate, acquainted the Hon. Minister with the detailed administration of the School Board and a special demand was made for the recognition of the Telugu school in the city as the population contains a large bulk of Sali (Telugu) community numbering about 22,000.

CITY FATHERS PRAISED.

The Hon. Minister in the course of his reply congratulated the President on the sound financial position of the Municipality in these days of depression and said that it was a matter of great pleasure to him to find that they had been paying sufficient attention to education. They had shown by figures that the educational policy of the city was of progressive type, the amounts spent on it having increased from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 1,54,000 in the last seven or eight years. It was really creditable that they had devoted so much attention to education.

After the presentation of addresses, the Hon. Minister paid a visit to the local branch of Poona Seva Sadan and inspected the working of Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools and special classes of sewing, nursing, etc. conducted by the institution, and expressed his satisfaction.—A.P.

## *Send-off To Miss D. Bhat*

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, August 26.

A meeting of the students, teachers and principal workers of the Poona Seva Sadan Society was held on the 25th instant at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Hall to give a "send-off" to Miss Dwarkabai Bhat, B.A., B.T., Lady Superintendent of the Society's Training College, who is proceeding to England to study for the Teacher's Diploma of the London University. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., presided on the occasion.

Mr. Devadhar in closing the proceedings offered a few words of advice to Miss Bhat as to how she should conduct herself during her sojourn in Eigland. He specially advised her to visit many of the important educational institutions there and collect information that would be of immense use to her, not only in conducting the Training College, that would be her special charge after her return to Poona, but would also be useful to her in the discharge of her duties as a Lady Social Worker of the Poona Seva Sadan Society over a wider sphere of activities.

CONGRESS ARRESTS AT BENARES

BENARES, August 27.

Some volunteers who attempted to hoist the Congress flag inside the compound of the Townhall were arrested to-day.—A.P.

## FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

—:o:—

### LEAGUE RESULTS

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The following are results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:

Birmingham Nil; Bolton Wanderers 2; Chelsea 2; Leeds United Nil; Leicester City 1; Liverpool 5; Middlesburough Nil; Portsmouth 1; Sheffield Wednesday 4; Sunderland 3; West Bromwich 3; Arsenal 1; Newcastle United 2; Blackburn Rovers 2; Derby County 2; Sheffield United 1; Woolverhampton 1; Aston Villa 2; Huddersfield Nil; Blackpool 1; Manchester City 2; Everton 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City 2; Burnley 1; Grimsby 1; Manchester United nil, Millwall 3; Notts County 1; Oldham 3; Port Vale 1; Preston 2; Swansea 1; Tottenham 4; Fulham Nil; Chesterfield 1; Nottingham Forest 1; Stoke City 2; Southampton Nil; Lincoln 1; Plymouth 1; Bury Nil; Bradford 3; West Ham United Nil; Charlton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Soutnern).

Aldershot 1; Bournemouth 5; Bristol 2; Exerter City 2; Southend 2; Swindon 1; Crystal Palace 3; Bristol City Nil; Luton 2; Newport Nil; Norwich City 1; Queens P. R. 2; Reading 4; Torquay 3; Northampton 1; Clapton Orient 2; Waford 2; Brentford 3; Cardiff City 2; Coventry 3.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern):

Acerington 4; Crew Alexandria 1; Gatehead 4; Mansfield Town 1; Rochdale Nil; Rotherham 1; Southport 3; Stockport 5; Tranmere 3; Walsall 1; Wrexham 3; Halifax 1; York Nil; Doncaster Nil; Chester Nil; Carlisle United 1; Brighton Nil; Barrow Nil; Darlington 1; Hartlepools 3; Hull City Nil; Barnsley Nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (1st Division)

Airdrienonians 1; Ayr United 3; Celtic 7; Cowdenbeath 4; Dundee Nil; E. Stirlingshire 1; Motherwell 1; Partick Thistle 1; St. Marren Mirren Nil; Third Lanark 4; Rangers 2; Aberdeen 1; Marton 1; Kilmarnock 1; St. Johnstone Nil; Queens Park 1; Clyde Nil; Hamilton 2; Hearts 1; Falkirk Nil.

GOAL SCORERS.

The following scorer, in the matches in the Scottish League, First Division:—

Airdrieonians: Mooney, Rangers Fleming (twice).

Ayr: Brenham, Merry, and taylor. Aberdeen: Moore.

Seltic: Napier (four), R. Thompson, A. Thompson, McGrory.

Morton: Clunas (Penalty Goal) Cowdenbeath: Hamil (twice), Murray and Robertson. Kilmarnock: Maxwell.

East Stirling: Craigie. Queens Park: Anderson.

Motherwell: Ferrier (Penalty Goal).

Partick: Thistle: Jordan. Hamilton: Heards and Wilson.

Hearts: White.

Third Lanark: Dewar (twice), Jack and Breslin.—Reuter's Special.

## YORK BEATS BRADFORD

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 7, Leeds 7.

Broughton 10, Warrington 15.

Dewsbury 11, Hull Kingston Rovers 26.

Featherstone 9, Batley 19.

Halifax 26, Wigan Highfield 5.

Huddersfield 2, Castleford 7.

Hull 18, Oldham 35.

Hunslet 30, Rochdale 13.

Leigh 40, Bramley 9.

St. Helens Recreation 30, Wakefield 2.

Swinton 27, Keighley 9.

Widnes 12, St. Helens 10.

Wigan 5, Salford 23.

York 34, Bradford Northern 5.

## EARTH QUAKE IN ASSAM

### Severest Shock In Living Memory

### DETAILS OF DAMAGE.

JORHAT, August 26.

Detail of the damages caused by the earthquake shocks taking place here on August 14, last are now available, and it is stated that the shocks experienced here were, so far as the upper Assam districts are concerned, the severest within the living memory.

While the earthquake of 1897 caused a large extent of damage in the Lower Assam districts, the present one was more harmful in upper Assam. In Sibsagar, the second storey of a building belonging to a Marwari in Amgoori had been completely blown down on the ground and a man inside had been badly injured, a big dome of an ancient temple in Gourisagpr had been tumbled down and many houses were partially destroyed.

THREE PERSONS KILLED

In Digboi three persons were killed, while nineteen were injured. In Jorhat and Sibsagar towns, several Government buildings suffered few cracks in the walls and roofs.

Several Railway buildings in Lumding Junction, situated near the Mikir Hills were badly damaged.

The origin of the quake has been supposed to be somewhere in the Mikir Hills a place which had been so far immune from any subterraenean disturbance.—A.P.

## *PLAGE EPIDEMIC IN SANGLI*

### *Rayat Assembly Session Postponed*

SANGLI, (By Mail.)

In response to urgent representations from several non-official members of the Rayat Assembly, that the September session be adjourned in view of the prevailing epidemic of plague in Sangli, His Highness the Chief of Sangli has directed that the Assembly shall not meet on the 9th September as previously notified.

The future dates of the session will be notified as soon as the epedemic subsides.—A.P.

## *COUNTY CRICKET*

—:o:—

### *Somerset's Big Score Against Warwickshire*

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The following are the closing scores of the first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Middlesex vs. Surrey:—Surrey 356 (Brown 135, Whitfield 65, Sims 7 for 125). Middlesex 49 for no loss.

Essex vs. Kent:—Kent 404 (Woolley 67, Ashdown 55, Valentine 180, Oconnor 5 for 75). Essex 8 for no loss.

Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire:—Hants 305 (Arnold 101, Goddard 7 for 92). Gloucester 49 for 1.

Somerset vs. Warwickshire:—Somerset 413 (Ingle 108, Borrough 119, Bennett 69, Wellard 50 unfinished, Partridge 4 for 98). Warwick 3 for no loss.

Lancashire vs. Notts:—Lancs 292 for 9 (Tyldesley 106).

Yorkshire vs. Sussex:—Yorkshire 258 (Leyland 93, Tate 6 for 79). Sussex 80 for 3.

Leicestershire vs. Derbyshire:—Derbyshire 254 (Blaxland 54 and Marlow 7 for 90). Leicester 54 for 3.—Reuter's Special.

### *Yorkshire's Record*

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Yorkshire's present record is:—

Played 27.
Won: 18.
Lost 2.
Won on first innings: 3.
Lost on first innings: 1.
No result: 3.
Total points: 300.

Sussex is at present second and Notts third.—Reuter.

## World Tourist On Sedition Trial

### "Shanker" Described As A Communist

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate heard to-day the case of alleged sedition against Amir Hyder Khan alias Shanker and Narasimham, a young graduate, under Section 124-A for being in possession of and distributing certain pamphlets.

The Crown Prosecutor submitted that the first accused was a Punjabi and said to be a world tourist who had visited Russia, Germany and other parts of Europe. He was known as Shanker in Madras, Fernandes in Bombay and Amir Hyder Khan in the Punjab. It was further stated that the first accused was what was called a Communist. He had started Young Workers' League and had printed two pamphlets entitled "Platform of Action" and "Anniversary of Bhagat Trio," the subject matter of the present charge.

The second accused was found associating with the first accused.

The case has been adjourned.—A.P.

## *WIFE DETAINED AS SECURITY*

In pursuance of a warrant issued by Mr. H. N. Sen, S. D. O. of Alipur (Calcutta) Dasarathi Singh of Tollygung appeared before the Magistrate to answer a charge of adultery with the wife of Rajpati Kairi, a coal dealer says a report in the "A B. Patrika, Calcutta.

It was stated that Kairi with his wife lived in the same house with the accused as his tenant. He found that the accused had become unduly familiar with his wife and wanted to shift from the house. On hearing the complainant's intention to quit, accused, it was alleged, put up a false claim that he had deposited a sum of Rs. 125 with the woman, and unless that amount was paid off, he would not allow her to go with the complainant. He drove away the complainant and began to live with the woman as husband and wife.

The woman was produced in execution of a search warrant. Both she and the accused were released on bail and the hearing was adjourned.

## *WIDE SPREAD THUNDERSHOWERS*

### *Daily Weather Report*

POONA, Aug. 28.

The monsoon remains weak over the country.

Fairly widespread thundershowers occurred in the Peninsula and East Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Southcast Madras and Madras Deccan, and a few falls in Bengal, Kashmir, West Central Provinces, and Northwest Frontier Province.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Kyaukpyu four inches Gwa two, Akyab three-quarters, Amherst a half, Silchar two, Chandball and Sandheads one and a half, Naya Dumka one, Mymensingh three-quarters, Chanda one and a half, Kanker one, Jagdalpur a half, Parachinar three-quarters, Bajipur and Raichur three, Trivandrum two, Bellary and Kurnool one, Belgaum, Miraj, Gadag, Palamcottah, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal three-quarters.

Forecast: Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma and local falls of rain will occur in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal. Local thundershowers will recur in East Central Provinces and the Peninsula.—A. P.

## Treatment Of Political Prisoners

### MOTION TALKED OUT IN C. P. COUNCIL

NAGPUR, August 27.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day, after question time, Mr. C. B. Parakh's (Independent Member) motion for adjournment regarding alleged ill-treatment of political prisoners was overruled by the President on the ground of technical flaws.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde, leader of the Nationalist Party gave notice of a similar motion. Mr. Parakh supported it.

The Home Member opposed the motion on the ground that members could discuss the subject in the form of a resolution later and that the matter was not of urgent importance.

The President, however ruled the motion in order and fixed 4 p.m. to-day for discussion.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Moving his motion of adjournment Mr. Khaparde made allegations of "inhuman and barbarous" treatment meted out in the Raipur and Amraoti jail to political prisoners.

Mr. Fulay Baubal Manmohansingh supported the motion and gave instances of alleged ill-treatment.

GOVT. DENY ALLEGATIONS.

Government denied allegations, and assured the House that the Government's policy was not vindictive, but fair and just. Treatment of prisoners' was absolutely human, and allegations made were merely political propaganda. The discussions lasted two hours and the motion was eventually talked out, as the mover did not press for a division.

The House then adjourned till Monday. Earlier the Council disposed several non-official bills.

GAMBLING AMENDMENT BILL LOST.

Mr. Gavai's Public Places user's bill was referred to a Select Committee

Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas's Public Gambling Amendment Bill was lost by 29 votes against 30.

Mr. Patil's Village Panchayat Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Municipalities' Amendment Bill moved by Seth Thakurdas was thrown out, while Government opposed Mr. Singhai's Juvenile Smoking Amendment Bill which was also thrown out.—A.P.

## *BHAGAT SINGH'S RELATIONS INJURED*

### *Alleged Attack By Milkmen*

LAHORE, August 28.

Kishen Singh, Kulbir Singh and Sunder Singh, father, brother and maternal uncle respectively of Bhagat Singh of the Lahore conspiracy case, have been admitted to hospital suffering from wounds caused by nives and lathis.

It is alleged that following a quarrel about the grazing of cows they were attacked by a party of Gujjars (milkmen.)

The police recorded the statements of the woundedQ.—A.P.

## *LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES ACTIVE*

### *Sequel To President Hoover's Speech*

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Payments of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities has resulted in further hardening of the discount rates, Government having to pay over sixteen and six pence per cent for weekly borrowings compared with eleven and three pence last week.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Rubber made further headway. The only outstanding feature elsewhere has been the strength and activity of Liverpool cotton futures following President Hoover's speech.

In Wall Street, with a large accumulation of overnight orders, strong upward movement resumed. —Reuter.

## *Free Primary Education For Kathiawar ?*

### DEMAND OF STATES' REPRE-PRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 27.

The State's Representative Assembly at its recent session did some useful work. Of the resolutions that figured prominently and were passed the most important are the following:

Making primary education uniformly free throughout the State.

Fresh, filtered and clear supply of water, during the monsoons from the two jillahs and not from the Lalpuri Tank soaked with mud and red powder.

Sale of residential lands to agriculturists on their individual request and

Supply of water taps to the "Depressed" class locality.

## *"A DOSE OF POISONS"*

### Bhai Paramanand On "Award"

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Aug. 26.

Bhai Paramanand, M.L.A., acting president of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, arrived here from Delhi on the 23rd midnight on his mission of Hindu Sangathan. A rousing reception was given to him at the railway station and a public meeting has been announced for this evening.

Interviewed on the communal award, he gave the following as his personal opinion.

"In my opinion this communal award is like another dose of poison administered to the body politic of India. I say nothing of Sir Samuel Hoare but I can say without the slightest hesitation that this award was the last thing which could be expected from the Cabinet at the helm of which still stood Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. By delivering this award Mr. MacDonald has been false to his sincere feelings and all his past professions with regard to India. If he would have taken the position of an honest judge, it was his duty to decide this communal problem of India on true and sound constitutional principles, and if he were to act merely as an arbitrator between several contending parties it was his sacred duty not to show any undue favour to one party at the cost of the other to which he has been evidently led, being blinded by the hidden interests of his empire.

## *Allahabad Academy Of Sciences*

### PT. MALAVIYA ELECTED HONY. FELLOW.

(From A Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, vice-Chancellor, Hindu University, has been elected an honorary fellow of the Academy of Sciences on account of his eminent services to the cause of science and education.

## *Thakore Saheb Encourages Swadeshi*

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Aug. 27.

The Thakore Saheb paid a flying visit to the Kathiawar Swadeshi Exhibition on the 25th instant and made purchase of Swadeshi goods of the aggregate value of Rs. 600.

It may be remembered, the late father of the Thakore Saheb Sir Lakhaji Raj used to organise such annual exhibitions and get permanent sheds erected for stalls at the state expense.

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